

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 19.

A LIGHT WEEK IN MEAT IMPORTS.

There were no receipts of chilled beef from South America during the past week, but some frozen beef came in that way. Total imports of fresh beef at New York during the week was only 10,824 quarters, including 8,173 quarters of chilled beef via England and 2,651 quarters of frozen beef direct from South America. Imports of frozen mutton totalled 6,175 carcasses, of which 3,011 came direct from South America. No lambs were received. The week's arrivals of canned meats amounted to 5,789 cases. Offal receipts included about 10,000 bags of frozen beef pieces among other stuff.

Shipments of meats from Argentina to the United States last week also were small, according to cable reports. The total was 7,000 quarters, compared to 11,000 quarters the week previous. Since the beginning of the year total exports to this country were 251,000 quarters of beef, 65,000 mutton carcasses and 32,000 lamb.

GALLOWAY LEAVES U. S. SERVICE.

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Beverly T. Galloway has resigned to accept the position as director of the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, succeeding Dr. Liberty H. Bailey, one of the most distinguished educators in the country, who recently retired. Dr. Galloway has been in the Department of Agriculture at Washington for 26 years, and made his fame as founder and head of the Bureau of Plant Industry. When President Wilson assumed office he appointed Dr. Galloway as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and Dr. Galloway has practically been the head of the Department, because of Secretary Houston's duties on the Currency Board. He has made a most efficient executive and administrator.

COLD STORAGE LAW AMENDED.

Amendments to the New York State cold storage law enacted at the recent session of the legislature include a clause making it unlawful to place in cold storage food unless in apparently pure and wholesome condition. Another amendment empowers commissioner of health to issue subpoenas to persons he may believe had knowledge of violation and production of records for purpose of investigating. It declares a person shall not be excused from testifying on the ground that evidence may tend to convict him of a crime; failure to comply with the subpoena is a misdemeanor. A false statement is to constitute perjury.

ABOLISH GUARANTY LEGEND UNDER FOOD LAW

Government Finds It Deceptive and Misleading to the Public

The legend "Guaranteed Under the Food and Drugs Act" is held to be misleading and deceptive, and the use of a serial number on food and drugs is prohibited after May 1, 1915, by a food inspection decision signed May 5 by the Secretaries of the Treasury, Agriculture and Commerce. The taking effect of the new regulation is postponed until May 1, 1915, in order to give manufacturers an opportunity to use up their present stocks of labels.

This action is in line with the contention of The National Provisioner from the first, that the alleged food law guarantee was a deception, since the government does not maintain such an inspection of foods that it can give a guarantee as it does under the meat inspection act for all meat products. The ruling, of course, does not affect meat products.

After May 1, 1915, guarantees of compliance with the law must be given by manufacturers directly to dealers, and should be incorporated in the invoice or bill of sale specifying the goods covered. This guarantee should not appear on the label or package of the product.

The reasons for the action of the three secretaries, as given in the decision, are as follows:

"(a). It having been determined that the legends 'Guaranteed Under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906,' and 'Guaranteed by (name of guarantor) Under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906,' borne on the labels or packages of food and drugs, accompanied by serial numbers given by the Secretary of Agriculture, are each misleading and deceptive, in that the public is induced by such legends and serial numbers to believe that the articles to which they relate have been examined and approved by the government and that the government guarantees that they comply with the law, the use of either legend, or any similar legend, on labels or packages should be discontinued.

"Inasmuch as the acceptance by the Secretary of Agriculture for filing of the guarantees of manufacturers and dealers and the giving by him of serial numbers thereto contribute to the deceptive character of legends on labels and packages, no guaranty in any form shall hereafter be filed with and no serial number shall hereafter be given to any guaranty by the Secretary of Agriculture. All guarantees now on file with the Secretary of Agriculture shall be stricken from the files and the serial numbers assigned to such guarantees shall be canceled."

Alleged Guarantee Used to Mislead.

Many reputable manufacturers have used the legend and serial number in good faith

solely as a convenient way of notifying a dealer that they assumed full legal responsibility for their goods. Other manufacturers have employed this legend in such way as to lead the public to believe that their product had been passed upon and certified by the Department of Agriculture. The widespread deception of the public resulting necessitated abolishing the department's practice of accepting guarantees for filing and issuing serial numbers.

The Food and Drugs Act does not prescribe any guaranty legend or serial number, nor has any manufacturer ever been required to file a guaranty or to use a serial number or the legend. The appearance of the serial number and the guaranty legend on the products, moreover, has been of no material assistance to the government in detecting or prosecuting violations of the Food and Drugs Act, nor has it promoted the manufacture and sale of pure foods or drugs. The presence of the number and legend on an adulterated or misbranded product does not enable Federal officers to secure any heavier penalty for violations than if the goods were not so labeled, although in many such cases it made deception of the public more certain.

The only mention of a guaranty in the Food and Drugs Act is Section 9, which provides that where a dealer can show a guaranty from the maker of goods that they comply with the law, the manufacturer, and not the dealer, shall be amenable to prosecution.

History of the Guaranty Legend.

The manufacturers believed it to be commercially inconvenient to give a separate guaranty as part of the bill of sale or invoice to every dealer with every interstate shipment of their goods, and soon after the passage of the Act in 1906, asked the committee, appointed by the three secretaries, to draft regulations, to allow them to file a blanket guaranty to dealers at Washington under which the makers of goods would assume full legal responsibility for all goods manufactured by them and shipped in interstate commerce. This guaranty was not in any sense to be a guaranty to or by the government, but was merely to be a guaranty protecting the dealer from prosecution in accordance with Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act.

This permission was granted and the department assigned a serial number to each of

(Continued on page 34.)

May 9, 1914.

LARGEST WHOLESALE MARKET IN THE WORLD

Where Much of New York's Food Supply Is Handled

The great market centers of the big cities of the world, like Smithfield Market in London, for example, have been much written about and often pictured. What is probably the largest wholesale market center in the world is perhaps not so well known. By name it is famous, but not many people know much in detail concerning its location or facilities.

West Washington and Gansevoort Markets form together the largest wholesale market in the world. Located in New York City on the North River between Gansevoort, Little West 12th street, Bloomfield street, Washington street and Thirteenth avenue, the market covers more than four large city blocks, with an area of over seven acres.

The part of the market known as West Washington Market consists of ten three-story buildings, each 186 feet long by 51 feet wide. It is intersected by four avenues running east and west, each 32 feet wide, and one avenue running north and south of the same width.

To the north and to the south of the market are the steamship and railroad docks at which all of the food supplies of New York City are received.

On the west the market faces three large open piers under the control of the New York City Dock Department, at which merchandise of all kinds may be unloaded from the ships of commerce.

On the east, between it and Gansevoort Market, runs the 70-foot marginal way, the great thoroughfare running along the docks of the river front which presents at all hours of the day the busiest scene of traffic in New York City.

The New York Central R. R. has its tracks on this marginal way, running from its main line in the north of the city to St. John's Park, its large terminal a short distance below. Spurs from these lines run into the market, permitting the unloading of cars direct to the commission men's refrigerators.

The buildings of this market are devoted

to the use of the commission men and dealers. Beef, mutton, veal, poultry, produce and fruits of all kinds are dealt in. Each man has his own refrigerator, and they range in size from 4,000 cubic feet to 35,000 cubic feet of refrigerated space. Refrigeration for these boxes is furnished by the pipe line system of the Manhattan Refrigerating Company, whose plant is located opposite the market.

The market has been in existence at this point for over 25 years, having removed in 1888 from its old location at Fulton and Vesey streets.

Last year the Mayor appointed a market commission to investigate and report upon the whole question of markets in the city of New York. This committee, of which Cyrus C. Miller, president of the Borough of the Bronx, was chairman, has reported in favor of three large terminal markets for Greater New York, one of which was recommended to be located on the site of the present West Washington and Gansevoort Market.

It is proposed that this terminal market should cover considerable additional area to that now occupied. Railroad tracks would enter such a market on the second floor grade, and would be accessible to the cars of all railroad lines by means of float bridges and from the dock side of the market.

The ground floor of such a terminal would be occupied as stores for the dealers and commission men. Platforms of an area of 400,000 to 500,000 square feet would form a second floor for the purpose of unloading, distributing and auctioning the food products brought in daily by the railroads. The upper floors would, according to the plans, be occupied by cold storage and general storage lofts.

Such is the importance of the West Washington Market of today, and its central location as a distributing point for the food products of Manhattan, and the City of New York. Nowhere else in the city is there combined the trade center as it now exists at this market, the proximity of all of the rail-

road and steamship docks, the accessibility to the downtown restaurants and the uptown hotels, restaurants and stores, together with the facilities for obtaining the delivery by railroads of the products of the country directly to the stores of the merchant and commission man.

LOOKING OUT FOR PACKERS.

In a recent bulletin to members of the American Meat Packers' Association Secretary George L. McCarthy calls attention to the progress of several matters of vital importance to the trade at large. He says:

The committee recently appointed by the Government to inquire into the means of increasing livestock production, and the eradication of disease as a means thereto, has not completely formulated its plans, but it is actively at work. The importance of the work of this committee to the packing-house industry, in view of the general and increasing shortage of livestock, is apparent. Your committees have offered their full cooperation to the government in carrying on the investigations which will be necessary to ascertain the means of accomplishing the end—increased production and eradication of diseases.

The question of the spotting and switching charge of \$2 per car is before the Interstate Commerce Commission and your association will be represented by counsel. This matter will probably not be argued or settled for several months, but as it is of such importance to each individual member of this association, will be watched closely.

You will see by the Service Announcements dated March and just issued, that lithographed labels can be made in proportionate sizes. This is a matter which will result in a saving on lithograph costs and friction as to the size of labels on different packages.

The new net weight regulations have not been issued by the government as yet, but as soon as they are you will be promptly advised. I would suggest that as soon as you receive them, you immediately make an investigation of your label department so as to conform with the new regulations. Owing to the fact that this new Federal net weight law applies to many other industries there will undoubtedly be a rush on the lithographers and printers, and as the law goes into effect September 1 you should be prepared for it.

Watch page 48 for business chances.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF WEST WASHINGTON AND GANSEVOORT MARKETS, NEW YORK CITY.

MEAT PRICES ALREADY GOING UP IN AUSTRALIA

World Demand Causes Pressure on Every Source of Supply

(Special Correspondence of the National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Q., Australia, April 11.

When labor union members go on strike because meat prices are rising and threaten to stay out until prices are reduced, it might be supposed that there was a meat scarcity where such an event took place. And yet this very thing has just happened in Australia, where the meat supply is supposed to be the most plentiful of any civilized country.

It is an indication of the pressure of world demand on all sources of beef supply. The wharf laborers in Sydney, the principal city of Australia, went on strike and refused to handle meat for export until meat prices were reduced.

There has been a steady increase in the prices of meat in all the Australian States, and there have been murmurings on the part of laboring people for some time. In Australia an enormous amount of meat is consumed by the manual laborers; in fact, it is through their consumption that Australians got the reputation of being the largest consumers of meat in the world.

It is somewhat extraordinary that so much meat should have been consumed in parts of Australia which have a tropical climate, but the fact is undisputed. In the capital cities the cheaper priced meats, such as corned meat, are largely bought by the poorer classes, and the general conditions have been so good and wages relatively so high that despite the gradual advances in prices the consumption of meat has not shown any decline. Consequently, when the world-wide movement in meat prices began to affect Australians more and more, they noticed a reduction in the amount of money available after sufficient had been set aside to meet the meat bill.

The Power of the Labor Unions.

The waterside workers who arrived at the determination not to handle frozen meat are, after the shearers, the strongest union in the Commonwealth. They practically control the shipping industry.

An instance of this was given a few weeks ago when they decided not to work overtime, thus hanging up all shipping after five o'clock at night. This decision had been arrived at to force their case before the Arbitration Court. It illustrates the length to which this form of labor will go.

The decision not to handle frozen meat might have some force if the people who did the exporting were the people who had to deal with the local trade; but they are not, except in one or two isolated cases. Consequently they are not responsible, except in a remote and indirect way, for higher prices for local meat.

The trouble was ended by the judge in the Arbitration Court, where the wharf laborers case (general) was under consideration. He refused to proceed further until the members of the union withdrew their embargo on the export of meat. Whether they will revert to the matter when the case has been disposed of remains to be seen.

The rise of meat in Australia has been followed in New Zealand, where 3/2d. to 1d. per

pound has been the increase in the retail rates. The reason advanced in Australia is the prices that exporters are offering for carcasses. The prices for veal and pork have not been altered.

Meat Prices Rise in New Zealand Also.

In opening up a trade with America, the New Zealand exporters have found a difficulty in getting steamer room with cold storage. There is every evidence that the trade is there, but the amount of space available in the vessels is limited. Moreover, the freight charges are considered excessive. For instance, for the carriage of butter the exporters have to pay \$1.12, per half hundred weight, whereas the freight to England on such parcels of butter is only 60 cents. Similarly with meat freights. This is a matter that is bound to correct itself as soon as the trade widens out.

The Auckland, New Zealand, Farmers' Freezing Co. is increasing its capacity owing to the demands of the meat and dairy industries.

The Otago and Southland works, New Zealand, have commenced operations for the season. At the South Otago works beef is to be killed this year. Most of the works in the Dominion, on the other hand, confine their attention to sheep only.

A movement has been started in New Zealand to erect freezing works at Taranaki and also at Taihape, on the main trunk line to Auckland.

In New Zealand the prices for fat lambs and wethers have been higher than ever before in the North Island. For wethers up to \$5.04 has been paid, and for lambs up to \$4.56. More attention is being paid to beef in the North Island, and more attention is now being given to cattle.

Profits in New Zealand Meat Packing.

The annual report of the Southland (New Zealand) Frozen Meat Company shows that after writing off £8,000 for depreciation, the profit for the year was £3,181, which with the amount forwarded from the previous year gave a surplus of £14,000. Out of this a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared, with 3 per cent. bonus on the paid-up capital, leaving £8,717 to be carried forward. The year was said to have been unfortunate owing to damage from floods, etc.

The Central Queensland Meat Company's works at Rockhampton, which have been undergoing considerable alteration and improvement, have been started again.

Several new meat works are being established, mostly to deal with the frozen lamb trade. The Goulburn Valley Industries Company, in Victoria, is erecting works at Shepparton, with a capacity of 1,500 lambs and a storage capacity of 30,000 carcasses. A new company is also being formed in South Australia to erect works at Port Augusta.

The Christchurch Meat Company's new works at Pukewai also have been opened. These works will have a capacity of 3,000 lambs a day. All the latest improvements have been made.

The extent to which the meat and stock

industry dominates this part of the world may be gathered from the fact that out of a total export of 22 million pounds sterling from New Zealand, mutton and beef represented nearly 4½ millions, hides and skins over a million, tallow over half a million, and wool over nine millions. The other products to make any showing were butter and cheese, which amounted to 3¾ millions in value.

A big deal in stock is just reported, and it is regarded as important in view of the operation of American companies. The Queensland Meat Export Company, which was the largest company in Australia until the Swifts came on the scene, has just bought 10,000 head of bullocks and 1,500 cows from Edmund Jowett, who owns a number of runs in various parts of the State. It is said that the sale has been made on the weight basis (not per head, as is the case with the station cattle marketed, as a rule), and the cattle are to be delivered at the company's works at Brisbane. The deal will enable the works to be fully occupied for some considerable time.

COLOMBIA AS MEAT SUPPLY SOURCE.

In a recent report on meat possibilities in South America Consul Henry P. Starrett, at Cartagena, Colombia, says:

The available cattle-producing regions of the world are gradually being brought into pasture, and these in turn are slowly but surely becoming too valuable for that purpose, as witness the grazing lands of the United States and even certain sections of Argentina. There is, therefore, good reason for the belief that Colombia will soon be the field of large and extensive development along this line. Its nearness and accessibility to the United States and its cheap lands and cheap labor are the prominent factors which are bound to stimulate the industry and eventually will induce American producers and packers seriously to consider this republic as a promising source of supply for the future.

Even today the cattle industry is probably Colombia's most important agricultural pursuit, and the profits are so satisfactory that the grazing of cattle for both breeding and fattening purposes will necessarily increase as time goes on. Until very recently the country exported large numbers of cattle annually to Cuba and to Panama, and this foreign trade together with an increasing local consumption so reduced the existing stock that all exports of cattle have ceased and large numbers are now being imported from Venezuela in order that the country's own needs may be met.

The industry has not been restricted to any particular section, it being successfully carried on in the fertile valleys of the interior as well as on the "llanos" of the Atlantic coast territory. No statistics are available as to the livestock in the country, nor is there any reliable information obtainable as to the actual number of animals slaughtered annually for consumption.

The valleys of the rivers flowing into the Caribbean Sea and also those flowing into the Amazon Basin are considered to be the best present-day source of Colombian cattle. This, of course, means vast stretches of territory, much of which has not been developed to any extent whatsoever, and only in spots

(Continued on page 42.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

TANKING BEEF OFFAL.

An Eastern packer writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

How long should beef offal be cooked in the tank, and what is the remedy for too much grease in the tankage? Also, how should burning be avoided?

Beef offal on a full tank requires about six hours at 20 lbs. pressure, and on half a tank requires five hours at the same pressure. Salty material should be cooked about five hours, and the water changed three or four times to get all the salt possible out of the stock.

If tankage from tallow or bone tanks shows too much grease or is apparently undercooked after the tallow has been drawn, re-cook two or three times if necessary. This will happen when tanks have been filled to their capacity. This method of re-cooking prevents burning the tallow.

It is admitted that if bones are cooked with tallow, and sufficiently cooked, there will be a tendency to burn the tallow, hence keep bones out of tallow stock when possible.

The time of cooking tanks will vary according to the distance the tanks are from the boilers; the further away, the longer the cooking takes.

FANCY OXFORD SAUSAGE.

A butcher who makes his own sausage asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What is an Oxford sausage, and how is it made?

This is a variety of sausage intended for the fancy trade. It is made as follows: Take 6 lbs. lean and fat pork and 6 lbs. veal,

free from skin. To this add 3 lbs. beef suet and 1 lb. of bread prepared as filler. Mix with the above 1 lb. cracker or sausage meal and the necessary quantity of blood color, if it is desired to use this. Chop the whole very fine. To the meats, add first the sausage or cracker meal, then the necessary amount of seasoning, and, finally, the blood color. Add sufficient salt to obtain the required flavor, stuff in hog or sheep casings, and make the usual links, as with pork sausage.

should be kept in a dry place. The dryer the salt the better and longer the meats will keep in prime condition, especially in summer. Meats should be wiped dry before going through either the salt or borax box, and should be packed in boxes as nearly air-tight as possible. That means clear lumber, tongued and grooved, and the box shucks well assembled.

All meats should fit the box as tightly as possible, and as much should be pressed into the box as it will possibly hold without bursting the box, thus conserving color, minimizing shrinkage and saving on freight. Re-ice cars while en route in summer, and in winter see that the ice boxes are closed tight.

Sweet pickled hams and shoulders of desirable averages are usually in good demand; that is, New York shoulders and American cut hams, which are packed in borax. These meats should be taken out of pickle and bulked skin up 8 to 10 high for about 4 days, when they may be packed in boxes, after running through borax, allowing whatever borax will adhere to the meats to remain—seeing that every part of the piece of meat is covered, however. About 1½ per cent. in winter and 2 per cent. in summer of borax is used in packing these meats, quantity according to how free of moisture the meats are.

Allowance must be made for pickle according to the gain acquired in curing, usually 1½ to 2 per cent. There is nothing gained by packing meats in a sloppy, wet condition; quite the contrary.

In conclusion, it would seem under present conditions that the English meat trade is worthy of investigation. The cuts demanded and the short cure necessary, together with good prices, should prove attractive to the packer.

Are you a salesman, manager, superintendent, foreman or stock keeper out of a job? Watch page 48 for good openings. Almost every week some packer advertises on that page for a man. Such chances do not remain open long; look them up, it will be worth your while. Or, if you want a position, why not advertise yourself?

OVER \$100,000 ANNUAL PROFIT

This is the estimate in a large Chicago packing house of the profit made in saving, by SWENSON EVAPORATORS, products formerly wasted. Every gallon of tank water, press water, scalding water, blood water and cooking water is run through two large triple effect Swensons using exhaust steam, and running 166 hours per week.

As this concern now owns nearly two score of Swensons purchased on more than 25 separate orders, it is easy to see what the management thinks of Swensons.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

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MEAT PRODUCTION PROSPECTS

In spite of what may seem considerable
meat imports and a demand greatly reduced
by high prices and general economic conditions,
our meat supply on home markets ap-
pears woefully inadequate. Domestic beef
and hog supplies are very light and imports
are hardly a drop in the bucket. Beef prices
have reached a point where they can go no
higher without choking off the trade. The
packer, the dealer and the consumer are the
losers; if anybody is getting anything out of
it, it must be the stockraiser or feeder.

That he is getting something out of it, or
at least hopes to do so, would seem to be in-
dicated by the tendency toward increased
meat production which is now being mani-
fested. Government forest service reports
show that grazing permits have been issued

for 38,000 more cattle than last year, and
347,000 more sheep. This year's grazing capa-
city on national forests is put at nearly
11,000,000 animals.

Official reports of livestock movements for
April show a decided tendency toward re-
stocking on the part of beef producers. The
National Provisioner's Kansas City corre-
spondent calls attention to the fact that al-
though stockers and feeders are from 30 to
50 cents higher than a year ago, yet the
country demand is stronger than ever, and
purchases at Kansas City alone totalled
12,000 head more in April than a year ago.
They seem to be getting back into cattle in
the West. The calf figures are also signifi-
cant. Calf receipts at seven chief centers so
far this year have been 20,000 less than a
year ago, indicating that the calf crop is being
conserved, not only in the beef-raising sec-
tions, but in the dairy districts as well.

All-round beef raising must be resumed in
order to affect the situation, and the resump-
tion of beef-making cannot be confined to any
one section. The shortage is too pronounced
and general.

Some people profess to believe that we have
reached the low-water mark in our meat
situation. Official reports at seven packing
centers show 200,000 less cattle slaughtered
for the year to date than a year ago and
300,000 less hogs. This is a heavy decrease
on an already short market. Animal diseases
have been and still are rampant, especially
hog cholera.

If relief is to come, it is about time to see
the first signs of it. Events have proved that
our relief from abroad will not prove ade-
quate. It is to be hoped that these signs are
indicative of a steady and systematic return
to increase home meat production.

FOOD FANTASIES

Announcement was made this week of a
decision by the government's Referee Board
of scientific experts in the case of alum in
baking powders. The board decides that in
the quantities in which it is used alum is
not harmful to health or digestion.

We may now expect another outbreak
from the food faddists. They will undoubt-
edly point to this decision as proof positive
of the inefficiency of this body of distin-
guished experts; they may even accuse them
of being the hirelings of the baking powder
companies. Such is the way of these fad-
dists when decisions go against them. We
imagine Dr. Remsen and his distinguished
colleagues can stand it, however.

In this connection it may be remarked,
as a commentator aptly puts it, that self-
styled "food experts" who make their living
by agitation of food questions have proved
that every article of food on the menu of
mankind is harmful in effects and should

be abandoned. Not only are all articles of
manufactured food "poisoned" by their
manufacturers, but even Nature herself is
a "food poisoner."

We read one day that beans are the staff
of life, and the next day we are solemnly
informed that they are rank poison and ab-
solutely unfit for consumption. The same
is true of practically everything else to eat,
including bread.

Other faddists have demonstrated that we
should not eat breakfast, since in the early
morning the digestive organs, after their in-
action during sleep, are not sufficiently
aroused to take care of food; that we should
not eat luncheon, since busy people have not
the time to rest after eating in order that
the digestive processes may get fairly
started; and that we should not eat dinner,
for the reason that food taken after a hard
day's toil finds the body too tired to take
up the work of digestion. And of course we
should not eat supper, since it interferes
with sleep.

These are the people who attack such au-
thorities as Dr. Remsen and his colleagues—
these and the cheaper class of demagogues
who see corruption in everybody and every-
thing. Well, let them have their say; most
of them earn their bread and butter that
way.

A LOSS TO THE GOVERNMENT

The appointment of Dr. B. T. Galloway,
Assistant Secretary, and much of the time
Acting Secretary of the United States De-
partment of Agriculture, to be director of
the New York State College of Agriculture,
at Cornell University, though an honor for
Dr. Galloway and a tribute to his ability,
means a decided loss to the government. His
twenty-six years of service in the Depart-
ment of Agriculture admirably fitted him
for his duties as Assistant Secretary when
the change of administration was made last
year.

Dr. Galloway has shown his fitness for his
amplified and onerous duties by the character
of his service since his promotion. Owing
to the fact that Secretary Houston was made
a member of the Federal Currency Commis-
sion, Dr. Galloway has been acting Secre-
tary nearly all of the time since his ap-
pointment. His previous training in the Bu-
reau of Plant Industry and his exceptional
executive ability made him an ideal acting
Secretary, and those who have had to trans-
act business with him have found him not
only efficient and able to represent the gov-
ernment, but one who has had a compre-
hensive grasp of the many complex situa-
tions which have confronted him. He has
been a strict administrator, but one who was
always fair, just and practical. He will be
missed.

May 9, 1914.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Bennett Brothers are erecting a slaughter house at Weston, Conn.

It is reported that the Southern Cotton Oil Company will enlarge its plant at Savannah, Ga.

The Moultrie Fertilizer and Manufacturing Company, Moultrie, Ga., will enlarge its plant.

Swift & Company are to make alterations to their cooler at Tenth avenue and Thirteenth street, New York City.

The Swift Canadian Company, Edmonton, Canada, plans the erection of a three-story addition to its present plant.

John D. Haighey, New York City, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 to deal in hides, fertilizers, etc.

The Columbia Cotton Oil Company, Magnolia, Ark., will replace its present 40-ton capacity with 60-ton capacity rolls and cookers.

The Mutual Cotton Oil Company, Fort Worth, Tex., has purchased 4 acres of land adjoining its plant upon which an oil refinery will be erected.

The American Oak Leather Company, Louisville, Ky., will install two generators of 250 h. p., one of 50 h. p., and thirty motors of corresponding power.

The Warrenton Co-operative Association, Warrenton, N. C., has been organized with a capital stock of \$100,000 by W. G. Rogers and others to establish a fertilizer plant.

The Standard Poultry Products Company, Midland township, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by O. F. Seggel, West Hoboken; A. W. Jack, R. J. Leibender, New York City.

At an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Munger Oil and Cotton Company, Mexia, Tex., the following directors were elected: H. M. Munger, S. I. Munger, L. S. Munger, R. A. Parker, J. S. Smith, Phil Karner and Tracy McKenzie. The directors then elected the following officers: H. M. Munger, president; R. A. Parker, vice-president, and L. S. Munger, secretary-treasurer.

The interests in the Cincinnati Abattoir Company have incorporated the Abattoir Realty Company, Cincinnati, O., to take over the real estate of the present company. The realty company is capitalized at \$800,000, and will purchase from the Abattoir Company the buildings and ground, and will then lease this property back to the old company. The same interests will control both companies.

OLEOMARGARINE MAKER SENTENCED.

In the federal district court at Chicago on Monday Judge Geiger sentenced John F. Jelke, the well-known oleomargarine manufacturer, to two years in jail and to pay a fine of \$10,000 for violation of the internal revenue law. The charge was that Jelke had abetted dealers in selling coloring matter along with uncolored oleomargarine to customers, so that customers might color the product themselves, and thus avoid the tax on colored oleomargarine. An appeal was taken and Jelke was released on bail.

Seven other defendants in the oleomargarine cases, most of them connected with the John F. Jelke Company, were fined \$2,500 each by Judge Geiger. Those fined \$2,500 were: William M. Steele, general manager of John F. Jelke Company; Harry E. Hitchings, salesman; Hugh D. Cameron, Milwaukee representative; D. B. Tullis, former salesman; F. L. Lillard, former salesman; Wm. P. Jackson, former manager of the George P. Braun Company, taken over by Jelke, and Fred Rapp, former salesman for the Braun Company. John F. Jelke was given the maximum penalty.

The government charged all the defendants with entering into a conspiracy to violate the internal revenue laws by selling white oleomargarine to retailers and teaching them how to color it illicitly, and with selling it at retail without paying the federal tax of 10 cents a pound.

Called to the bar of the court, Jelke was asked if he had anything to say before sentence was imposed. "I have been in business in this community for more than twenty years," was the reply of the chief defendant. "I have had an honorable career. I do not ask anything for myself but what is justice. For the other defendants I ask clemency, as I take the entire responsibility of the case on myself."

The men were released on bonds pending the filing of a writ of error in their appeal. Mr. Jelke's bond was fixed at \$20,000 and that of the other defendants at \$5,000 each.

FINED FOR MEAT RATE CONCESSION.

In the federal court at Grand Rapids, Mich., last Saturday, Judge Sessions fined the Ann Arbor Railroad and the Saginaw Beef Company each \$8,000 for violation of the interstate commerce law. The indictments charged the railroad with granting concessions to the Saginaw Beef Company on shipments from Swift & Company, Chicago, and the beef company with accepting such concessions. The concessions specified were the granting of carload rates on shipments of less than carload lots. The practice extended over a period of ten years.

COTTON OIL TRADE CONVENTIONS.

Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, New Orleans, La., May 18, 19 and 20. Hotel Grunewald.

Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Gulfport, Miss., June 11 and 12.

Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Warm Springs, Ga., June 15 and 16. Warm Springs Hotel.

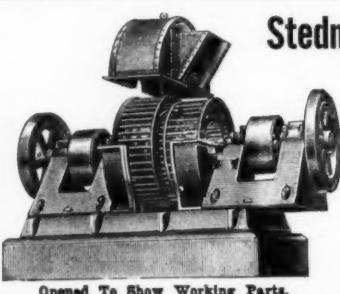
Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Galveston, Tex., June 15, 16 and 17. Hotel Galvez.

National Association of Oil Mill Superintendents, Dallas, Tex., June 10, 11 and 12.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 7.—The oleo oil market during the present week has been very quiet abroad, and the tone of the market is easy. Neutral lard business has been very quiet, but the production of this article continues small. The provision market has gone down slightly further. Oleo stearine and tallow both developed weakness, and lard prices are lower. The stocks of steam lard at the Western packing points continue heavy. The local cotton oil option market has receded further and export business in the various grades of cotton oil is practically nil.



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Oil Cakes, etc.**
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C. H. A. WANNENWETSCH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

Write for Catalogue.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

RECENT TRIUMPH SALES.

Recent sales of refrigerating and ice-making machinery and equipment by the Triumph Ice Machine Company, Cincinnati, O., are reported as follows:

American Brewing Company, Indianapolis, Ind., 100-ton Triumph shell-type brine cooler freezing system.

Chillicothe Bottling Company, Chillicothe, Ohio, complete 60-ton refrigerating plant, with 25-ton submerged shell cooler freezing system, ammonia piping, etc.

Gardners & Shippers Ice Manufacturing Company, New Orleans, La., 40-ton Triumph shell-type brine cooler freezing system.

Christian Moerlein Brewing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, additional direct expansion piping.

Texas Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Abilene, Tex., two 4-ton Triumph refrigerating plants, one for Abilene and one for their San Angelo branch.

Clay County Cotton Oil Company, West-point, Miss., 20-ton Triumph submerged shell cooler system.

Fulton Ice & Coal Company, Atlanta, Ga., complete 30-ton Triumph ice-making plant, 30-ton Triumph submerged shell cooler system.

Ballard Ice Cream Company, Indianapolis, Ind., complete 32-ton Triumph refrigerating plant.

Swift & Company, Boston, Mass., two 8-ton Triumph refrigerating plants, one at Ware, Mass., and one at St. Johnsbury, Vt.

Malden Ice Manufacturing Company, Malden, Mo., 20-ton Triumph submerged shell cooler ice-making system.

Meier Packing Company, Indianapolis, Ind., complete 38-ton Triumph refrigerating plant.

Beall Brothers, Glenville, W. Va., complete 3-ton Triumph ice-making plant.

Brentwood Bay Hotel Company, Victoria, B. C., complete 3-ton refrigerating plant.

Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, six combined ice-making and refrigerating plants for commissary purposes at their stations in Belmar, N. J., New Brunswick, N. J., Marshalls, Cal., Bolinas, Cal., and Honolulu, H. T.

John Hoffman Packing Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, additional direct expansion piping.

Henneberger Ice & Storage Company, Princeton, Ind., equipping Mt. Carmel branch with 30-ton Triumph submerged cooler freezing system.

Storer Brothers, Ada, Ohio, complete 30-ton combined ice-making and refrigerating plant, with 10-ton Triumph submerged shell cooler freezing system.

Twin City Coal & Ice Company, Bristol, Va.-Tenn., complete 25-ton ice-making plant, with Triumph submerged shell cooler freezing system.

E. K. Mack Creamery, Louisville, Ky., 8-ton refrigerating plant.

Chillicothe Bottling Company, Chillicothe, Ohio, additional direct expansion piping.

Grand Trunk Pacific Hotel, Edmonton, Alta., Can., 3-ton ice-making and 20-ton refrigerating plant.

Connecticut Colony for Epileptics, Mansfield, Conn., 2-ton refrigerating plant.

Springfield Coal & Ice Company, Springfield, Ohio, additional brine piping.

S. W. Easley, Williamsburg, Ky., 8-ton complete Triumph submerged shell brine cooler ice-making plant.

Summerville Cotton Oil Company, Summerville, Ga., 10-ton complete Triumph submerged shell brine cooler ice-making plant.

H. B. Darling, Chattanooga, Tenn., 17-ton refrigerating plant which will be installed at Atlanta, Ga.

Noel & Company, Nashville, Tenn., 110-ton Triumph submerged shell brine cooler ice-making plant.

M. C. Vandiver & Company, Atlanta, Ga., 6-ton refrigerating plant.

Fayette Bottling & Ice Company, Montgomery, W. Va., complete 30-ton Triumph submerged shell brine cooler ice-making plant.

New River Collieries Company, Eccles, W. Va., 10½-ton combined refrigerating and ice-making plant.

Wm. Focke's Sons, Dayton, Ohio, 6 sections of Triumph atmospheric ammonia condensers.

New River Collieries Company, Sun, W. Va., 10½-ton combined refrigerating and ice-making plant.

H. S. Sinsel, Cameron, W. Va., 4-ton ice-making plant.

Weber & Company, Wilson, Kan., 10-ton Triumph submerged shell cooler ice-making plant.

Gulf Fisheries Company, Galveston, Tex., 80 H. P. Triumph Motor, and parts for refrigerating plant.

Simon Linser Brewing Company, Zanesville, Ohio, 20-ton freezing system.

Hahn & Company, Atlanta, Ga., 8-ton refrigerating plant.

Merchants Creamery Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, 6-ton refrigerating plant.

Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., 42-ton refrigerating compressor and engine.

W. E. Journey, Lodi, Cal., 25-ton freezing system.

Pasadena Ice Company, Pasadena, Cal., 50-ton complete Triumph shell brine cooler freezing system.

Willis & Byrum, High Point, N. C., 10-ton complete Triumph shell brine cooler ice-making plant.

Washington Brewing Company, Columbus, Ohio, 55-ton complete refrigerating plant.

MEAT SUPPLIES FOR APRIL.

Official reports of receipts of livestock at seven leading packing points for April indicate continued decrease in beef and hog marketing, but increased mutton supplies as compared to a year ago. For April receipts of cattle at seven markets were 77,000 less than a year ago, hog receipts were 170,000 less and sheep and lamb receipts were 125,000 greater. For the four months of 1914 receipts of cattle were 200,000 below a year ago, hog marketing was 300,000 less and mutton supplies were 600,000 head greater.

A synopsis of official reports of receipts at seven markets for April is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	184,051	50,646	444,370	400,204
Kansas City ..	95,163	4,351	165,893	231,545
Omaha	65,907	*.....	194,011	178,168
St. Louis	46,106	*.....	197,312	48,200
St. Joseph	18,175	1,444	107,947	101,825
Sioux City	26,539	1,614	92,959	15,645
St. Paul	28,298	12,104	105,521	22,786

TL. April, '14..	464,269	70,219	1,308,013	998,373
TL. April, '13..	541,499	82,003	1,475,512	873,577

For the four months of the year receipts were as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	783,564	143,029	2,365,492	1,803,621
Kansas City ..	444,905	23,591	711,523	683,332
Omaha	201,872	*.....	937,528	877,335
St. Louis	213,820	*.....	978,118	199,534
St. Joseph	96,660	8,623	550,590	342,289
Sioux City	129,814	6,488	387,350	127,056
St. Paul	119,428	37,750	491,137	175,273

TL. 4 mos., '14..	214,2,080,003	219,481	6,421,738	4,208,440
TL. 4 mos., '13..	239,278,464	239,275	6,713,573	3,588,713

Slaughter figures for seven markets for April are:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	110,968	49,630	324,748	296,857
Kansas City ..	52,579	4,405	141,960	179,716
Omaha	40,387	*.....	173,907	134,803
St. Louis	32,473	*.....	111,680	46,719
St. Joseph	13,032	1,216	102,318	89,067
Sioux City	12,896	1,436	72,977	14,402
St. Paul	9,497	8,329	77,519	3,612

TL. April, '14..	271,832	65,016	1,005,109	765,176
TL. April, '13..	345,699	74,591	1,186,048	690,306

For the four months of the year slaughter figures are as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	461,048	138,027	1,711,219	1,335,121
Kansas City ..	222,288	22,111	600,424	576,171
Omaha	174,107	*.....	807,955	634,047
St. Louis	153,950	*.....	522,480	192,153
St. Joseph	60,240	5,845	526,725	294,491
Sioux City	57,593	5,003	327,393	111,398
St. Paul	47,137	29,050	354,425	54,325

TL. 4 mos., '14..	1,186,363	200,036	4,850,631	3,197,706
TL. 4 mos., '13..	1,382,506	209,637	5,177,171	2,780,559

*Calves not separately reported.

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For TANKWATER and GLUE

Built in all sizes from 100 to 10,000 gallons per hour

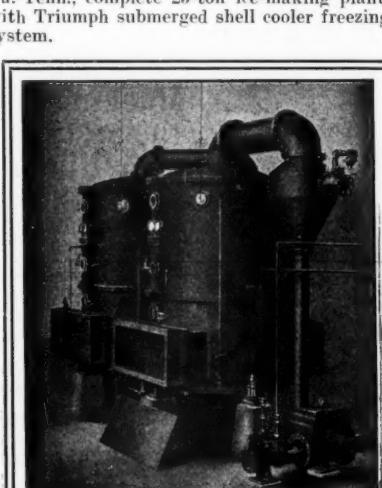
We offer, not the excellence of yesterday, but the excellence of today

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

De Soto, Mo.—The De Soto Dairy, Ice and Supply Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by L. Bernard and F. Duffner.

New York, N. Y.—The Helvetia Ice Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 by F. C. Blust, G. N. Blust and H. Leach.

Hagerstown, Md.—The Hagerstown Sanitary Milk Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by A. R. Hagner, V. N. Simmons and A. F. Demory.

Cape May, N. J.—The Cape May Coal and Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by G. H. Edmunds, T. S. Stevens, F. Entrikin and others.

Bunceton, Mo.—The Bunceton Ice and Fuel Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000. R. F. Wyan is president. A 10-ton plant will be installed.

ICE NOTES.

Santa Anna, Tex.—Wm. Lobstein will erect an ice plant of 20 tons capacity.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—C. M. Thomas & Company will establish an ice plant here.

Sulphur Springs, Tex.—The new plant of the Crystal Ice Company is nearing completion.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Knauss Brothers are installing a cold storage plant in their meat market.

Branson, Mo.—A 12-ton ice plant will be established here by H. A. Larson, of Council Bluffs, Ia.

Winchester, Va.—S. P. Lupton is organizing a company to establish a cold storage warehouse.

Tacoma, Wash.—The construction of a cold storage plant by the city will be commenced very shortly.

Bridgeport, Conn.—The Ansonia and Derby Ice Corporation is erecting a storage house on Canal street.

Nashville, Tenn.—A permit has been issued to Noel & Company for the erection of a cold storage plant.

Cotulla, Tex.—The Cotulla Ice and Power Company contemplates installing a pre-cooling plant for vegetables.

Mooresville, N. C.—J. A. Stewart, W. B.

Harris and others are promoting a company to establish a creamery plant.

Winter Haven, Fla.—The Municipal Water and Light Department contemplates installing a refrigerating and ice plant.

Louisburg, Mo.—The Louisburg Ice Company has been organized by A. A. Moore, L. B. Montgomery and others to erect a 6-ton plant.

Brockport, N. Y.—Plans have been completed for the erection of a cold storage plant here by the Brockport Cold Storage Company.

Lawrenceburg, Ky.—The Kentucky Public Utilities Company is reported to remodel ice plant of the old Lawrenceburg Electric Light Company.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Fox Brothers Company have organized to operate ice cream, ice and creamery plant. F. G. Fox, of Chicago, Ill., is president.

Newark, N. J.—The North Newark Ice and Refrigerating Company has purchased the ice business and property of J. Frank Post and that of the North Newark Cold Storage Company, both located in Washington avenue, this city, and will continue the businesses. The company making the purchases was recently incorporated with Mayor Jos. P. Riordan of Harrison as president. Mayor Riordan and Martin A. Toohey of this city, who is also an officer in the company, are interested in the Business Men's Hygeia Ice Company of Kearny.

EFFECT OF ONE COLD STORAGE LAW.

The cold storage act passed a year ago by the legislature of Pennsylvania has proven to be so drastic as to disrupt the natural course of business in stored foods in this State and seriously to restrict the operations of dealers to the detriment of the people of the State, writes the Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Produce Review. In consequence of the law the storage of eggs is progressing on a very limited scale in Pennsylvania, as dealers are not inclined to embark freely in a venture that must be conducted under artificially unfavorable conditions.

This unfavorable effect of the law was fully foreseen by the Pennsylvania mer-

chants when the bill was before the legislature, and was fully explained to the committee having the measure in charge; a committee of the produce trade also appeared before the Governor, calling attention to the effects of the proposed law and the hardships that it would entail.

Last year, before the act went into effect, eggs were placed in Pennsylvania storage with some freedom in the hope that reason would rule, and that the pending legislation would not impose any more drastic restrictions than had been imposed in other States. But shortly after the passage of the law many dealers, because of a fear of its effects, sold for current distribution many carloads of eggs that had been secured with a view to storage, thus reducing the supply that, ordinarily, would have been conserved for future use.

The law contains some absurd and inconsistent features besides its unreasonable restriction of the period of permissible storage. For instance, although a different intention seems to be indicated by the definition of a cold storage warehouse as one in which food is "stored for thirty days or more at a temperature of 40 degrees F. or under," another section makes it compulsory to brand as "wholesome cold storage food" all food that has been in a licensed cold storage warehouse for any length of time whatever, thus because of a popular prejudice, detracting from the advantage of such cold storage facilities for transient protection of fresh foods.

And as the law makes an exception in this respect as to goods arriving in refrigerator cars—which are allowed to remain forty-eight hours in cold storage warehouse without being branded as "wholesome cold storage food"—there is here a foolish discrimination against the same products when delivered to the warehouse by any other means.

Yet, as the law is interpreted, any place that is artificially cooled, even for 30 days or

REDUCE the LABOR

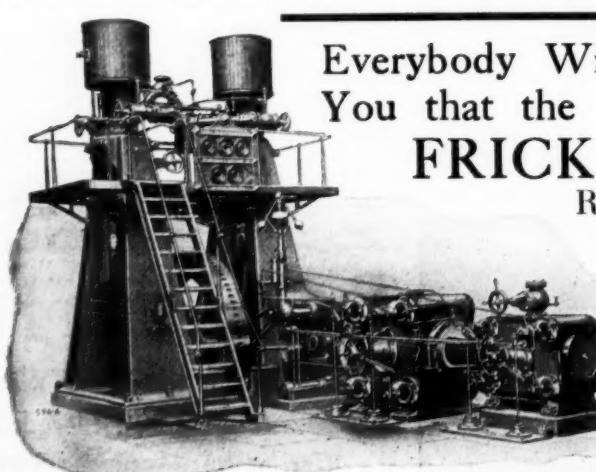
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BOILER PLANT
Accomplished by Handling Your
COAL and ASHES
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BALTIMORE: Joseph S. Wernig.
BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co.; J. W. Gilbert.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Westerlin & Campbell Co.
CINCINNATI: The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuie & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse, 7th and Magnolia Sts.
MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.

MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heinsdorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

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more, but where goods are stored only for twenty-nine days or less, is not considered a cold storage warehouse; no license is required for such places and the goods carried there under refrigeration can be sold as fresh goods. This is a manifest injustice to the Pennsylvania cold storage industry and creates an unfair competition, based upon an unjust discrimination. In January of this year the cold storage warehouses were permitted to exempt certain rooms from the operation of the license clause of the law but the permission came too late to be of any value for last season's business.

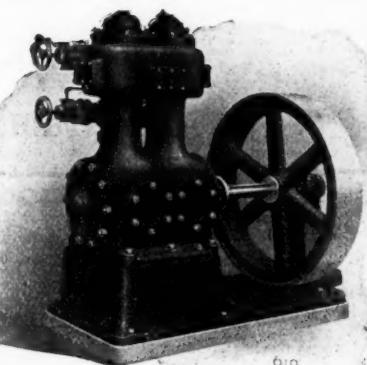
The time limits imposed by the law are too short to serve the needs of the consuming public in carrying products from a season of flush production through all of the later season of natural scarcity and they place Pennsylvania dealers and warehouses at a serious business disadvantage to no good purpose whatever. The value of the goods stored, the wholesomeness of which is not questioned, is virtually destroyed in Pennsylvania at the expiration of the time limit, and an attempt to ship them out of the state to other states where there is no law against their sale, makes the shipper liable to prosecution.

In the States where there are no restrictive laws affecting cold storage the goods shipped to Pennsylvania, of course, bear no marks; and in some of the States having cold storage laws, it is a part of the law that goods intended for interstate shipment need not be marked; and in all cases, when goods are marked on removal from cold storage, the marks may be erased before shipping; so that cold stored goods can come into Pennsylvania without any marks to reveal their identity as such.

Cold storage warehouses in other states are sending out circulars soliciting the storage business of the Pennsylvania trade (which naturally belongs to the Pennsylvania houses) calling attention to the above facts and to the more reasonable time limits, and it naturally becomes an incentive for Pennsylvania tradesmen to store where they may have a more normal latitude in the disposition of their goods, and where the policy is to build up rather than to destroy.

The Pennsylvania people at large suffer from the unreasonable provisions of the present law equally with the merchants and warehousemen, and many of them will doubtless be found to join hands with the trade when opportunity comes to demand an amendment of the law.—New York Produce Review.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



Mechanical Refrigeration Pays

There is no longer any doubt on this point. And then it is more sanitary, more reliable, and more satisfactory in every way.

Retail Meat Dealers everywhere are reaping handsome profits by installing modern Refrigerating Plants.

But, as in any venture, success depends in a large measure on the selection of apparatus that will prove best for your requirements.

You cannot make a mistake in selecting from our complete line of Compression and Absorption Apparatus. We are sure to have something that will fit your needs.

Plants from $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton Refrigerating Capacity and upwards.

Write us for information and prices.

York Manufacturing Co.

Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery exclusively.

York, Pa.

Branches in all Principal Cities



CHANGE OF NAME

On and after September 1st, 1914, "Jones Cold Store Door Company" will change its corporate name and will thereafter be known as—

THE JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

**HAGERSTOWN
MARYLAND**

No change whatever will be made in the organization or the business of the Company. The personnel of the management and the sales and shop force will be the same as it has been since 1907.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions at chief centers at the end of April show stocks of pork about the same as a month ago, while cut meats are slightly less and lard stocks slightly greater. Compared to a year ago stocks of pork are somewhat heavier, stocks of cut meats about the same and lard stocks almost three times as great. A synopsis of the official reports from five principal points is as follows:

	Pork, Barrels.		
	April 30, 1914.	March 31, 1914.	April 30, 1913.
Chicago	70,443	68,030	63,523
Kansas City	3,667	3,600	3,327
Omaha	4,800	5,419	4,104
St. Joseph	3,198	3,321	1,508
Milwaukee	12,296	13,681	7,024
Total	94,413	94,060	79,486
	<hr/>		
	Lard, Tierces.		
Chicago	146,326	130,047	37,648
Kansas City	5,650	5,001	7,408
Omaha	4,430	5,224	5,011
St. Joseph	9,818	10,126	10,042
Milwaukee	4,486	5,576	1,325
Total	170,710	155,974	61,434
	<hr/>		
	Cut Meats, Pounds.		
Chicago	115,190,893	127,954,752	101,474,594
Kansas City	33,117,200	33,417,100	45,001,500
Omaha	39,066,292	39,649,062	41,229,490
St. Joseph	23,508,675	25,809,290	25,977,224
Milwaukee	18,343,117	22,264,034	14,285,814
Total	229,226,119	240,094,247	227,068,622

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in federal meat inspection service are reported as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated: The Sulzberger & Sons Company of America, North Fork, W. Va.; J. C. Bull, Jr., Company, Arcata, Cal.; Boston Beef Company, 33 North street, Boston, Mass.; Standard Beef Company, 3 Blackstone street, Boston, Mass.; M.

Mindick Company, 13½ Blackstone street, Boston, Mass.

Meat Inspection Discontinued: Armour & Company, East Liverpool, Ohio; Armour & Company, Worcester, Mass.; John Morrell & Company, Seattle, Wash.; Carson & Company, Canal and High streets, Trenton, N. J.

*Slaughtering conducted.

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ARGENTINE MEAT EXPORTS IN 1913.

The exports of frozen and chilled meats from the Argentine Republic during the year 1913 amounted to 2,515,859 carcasses of frozen sheep, 1,527,666 quarters of frozen beeves, and 3,006,608 quarters of chilled beeves, as compared with 3,584,927 carcasses of frozen sheep, 2,086,780 frozen quarters of beeves, and 2,269,474 quarters of chilled beeves in 1912.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Improve—Offerings Light—Demand Better—Hogs Firmer—Receipts Decreasing—Packing Falling Off—Cash Product Firmer.

The action of the provision contract market during the past week has been more favorable and prices have advanced with a growing conviction that the long predicted decrease in the movement of hogs from the country has at last begun. There was no evidence of any falling off in the movement of any volume until about the middle of April. Beginning with that time there has been a marked falling off in the receipts of hogs and the past week packing showed a decrease of 86,000 hogs compared with last year. The total packing for the week was only 422,000, which was, however, an increase over the preceding week of 66,000. Since March 1 the packing has been 3,686,000 hogs compared with 3,944,000 a year ago. As the movement all through the winter and up to the middle of April held its own compared with last year, this falling off in the marketing has naturally had quite a little influence on ideas regarding the situation, and the claim is being industriously put forward that this decrease is really reflecting the actual shortage in the

hogs indicated by the Government report for January 1.

The influence of this decrease in the movement was immediately reflected in the action of the contract market, which after showing considerable steadiness for some days developed quite a little firmness and an improving tendency. The situation in this respect is quite encouraging. The decrease in the hog movement coming at a period of the year when the stocks are not showing any important gains will have quite a little effect naturally on speculative sentiment, and probably on the demand from consuming and distributing markets. The general situation as to the supplies of product in the country is shown by the following tabulation, giving the stock of different kinds of product at the principal points of accumulation at Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City, South Omaha and St. Joseph:

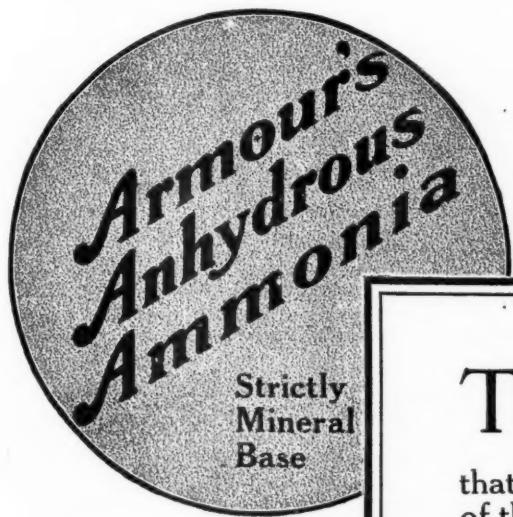
	May 1, 1914.	April 1, 1914.	May 1, 1913.
Mess Pork, blbs...	22,378	16,421	20,471
Other Pork, blbs...	72,035	77,619	59,016
P. S. Lard, tcs...	145,580	129,439	23,424
Other Lard, tcs...	25,130	26,330	38,016
S. P. Hams, lbs...	68,617,655	73,136,966	69,297,470
S. P. Sk'd Hams, lbs.	32,102,130	26,087,715	16,260,436
S. P. Plenties, lbs...	10,588,310	11,097,871	20,683,007
S. P. Bellies, lbs...	19,763,657	21,758,158	24,389,929
S. P. Shoulders, lbs.	1,637,839	1,940,774	1,208,249
D. S. Shoulders, lbs.	1,030,186	1,567,172	1,514,060
Short Rib Sides, lbs.	19,460,592	23,334,081	2,356,377
Ex-Sh. Rib Sides, lbs.	3,751,088	2,957,059	5,317,232
Sh. Clear Sides, lbs.	657,868	860,610	353,774
Ex. Sh. Clear S. lbs.	9,251,441	10,577,171	14,597,234
D. S. Bellies, lbs...	34,692,880	36,844,848	32,234,272

Short F. Backs, lbs. 10,586,057 11,578,602 18,758,301
Other Meats, lbs... 25,210,075 27,353,240 17,709,349
Total Meats, lbs... 229,226,116 249,094,147 227,068,622

The interesting feature about these figures is the increase in the stock of lard on the one hand and the large gain compared with a year ago, while on the other hand there is a considerable decrease in the stock of meats. The decrease in the stock of meats for the months at these points was 20,000,000 lbs., and the aggregate at present is only 2,000,000 lbs. in excess of last year. This situation is quite interesting in view of the possibilities of a decrease in the hog packing. If with hog packing but slightly below last year there was a decrease of 20,000,000 lbs. in the meat stocks for the month, the falling off in the movement this month would point to a considerable decrease in the stocks for May.

The weights of the hogs are fairly good. The average weight the past week at Chicago was 234 lbs., compared with 245 last year. The average weights for the month of April of all stock showed a very satisfactory average. While the weight of hogs was exceeded by the weights of last year and during 1911, they averaged well above other recent years. The comparison of the weights of all live stock for the past two years follows:

	April, 1914.	Mar., 1914.	April, 1913.	April, 1912.	April, 1911.	April, 1910.
Hogs	233	233	242	227	241	213
Cattle	1,036	1,012	1,040	999	1,068	1,010
Calves	113	119	111	112	114	155
Sheep	83	84	85	82	85	82



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May 9, 1914.

The principal weight on the market at present seems to be the large stock of lard. The world's visible supply, however, showed a fairly good decrease during the month, although the grand total is 120,000 tcs. more than last year, but is 14,000 tcs. less than two years ago. The figures show that the relatively large stocks are in this country. The total European supply of lard is only 11,000 tcs. more than last year, while the total stock is 120,000 tcs. more, showing that the bulk of the increase is in this country. This situation is possibly due to the fact that the export movement has been decreasing steadily. Since November 1 the exports of lard have decreased 83,000,000 lbs., compared with a year ago, which would explain a considerable amount of the excess in stocks in this country.

This falling off in the foreign demand has been due undoubtedly to the larger supply of hogs on the other side, which has resulted in relatively lower prices for edible fats there than in this country, and under those conditions, with the pressure of edible vegetable fats and the relatively good supply, there has been a falling off in the demand for American fats. This has been shown more fully in the movement of lard and cottonseed oil than in the demand for butter fats. The falling off in the demand for cottonseed has been fully as marked as the decrease in the demand for lard.

LARD.—The market has been quiet again but fairly steady this week. Prices were a little lower early in the week but steadied with the western contract market. Demand has been moderate. City steam, \$97@10; Middle West, \$10.10@10.20; Western, \$10.35; refined, Continent, \$10.60; South American, \$11.30; Brazil, kegs, \$12.30; compound lard, 8%@8%.

PORK.—Values have been a little lower but trade has again been light. Mess is quoted \$22@22.50; clear, \$19.50@21.50; family, \$23@26.

BEF.—The market has ruled steady with a limited jobbing demand. Family, \$19@20; mess, \$17.75@18.75; packet, \$18@19; extra India mess, \$27@28.

SEE PAGE 89 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, May 6, 1914:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 16,000 lbs.; Bristol, England, 32,363 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,669 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 105,000 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 25,185 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 44,000 lbs.; Guantanomo, Cuba, 18,051 lbs.; Hull, England, 152,316 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,395 lbs.; Helsingfors, Finland, 13,000 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 504 lbs.; Liverpool, England,

1,965,700 lbs.; London, England, 8,560 lbs.; Manchester, England, 24,264 lbs.; Middlesbrough, England, 16,022 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 4,126 lbs.; New Castle, England, 63,902 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 4,635 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 10,450 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 17,500 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 6,051 lbs.

HAMS.—Antigua, W. I., 1,421 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 130,500 lbs.; Bristol, England, 46,149 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 783 lbs.; Christiansted, W. I., 886 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 9,501 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 8,465 lbs.; Guantanomo, Cuba, 3,935 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 289,875 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 3,500 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 9,165 lbs.; Hull, England, 132,700 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,815 lbs.; La Guaira Venezuela, 7,692 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 489,800 lbs.; London, England, 88,800 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 6,713 lbs.; Manchester, England, 73,674 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,073 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,060 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 1,813 lbs.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 1,159 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,443 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 3,298 lbs.; Southampton, England, 35,306 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 8,172 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 3,017 lbs.

LARD.—Antigua, W. I., 5,300 lbs.; Antwerp, Belgium, 110,018 lbs.; Aberdeen, Scotland, 31,118 lbs.; Aux Cayes, Hayti, 4,441 lbs.; Bourdeaux, France, 35,277 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 49,622 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 21,000 lbs.; Cucuta, Colombia, 900 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 596 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 41,490 lbs.; Christiansted, W. I., 12,745 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,700 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 2,700 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 9,514 lbs.; Guantanomo, Cuba, 8,072 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 131,681 lbs.; Gibraltar, Spain, 18,200 lbs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 3,500 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 4,050 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 47,268 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 4,380 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 322,314 lbs.; Hull, England, 126,840 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,080 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 425,553 lbs.; Lagos, Spain, 2,424 lbs.; La Paz, Brazil, 6,270 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 470,966 lbs.; London, England, 272,756 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 53,726 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 1,952 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 20,085 lbs.; Manchester, England, 533,735 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 8,215 lbs.; Middlesbrough, England, 135,856 lbs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 1,200 lbs.; Mombassa, Africa, 7,000 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 39,900 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 18,970 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 49,888 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 1,377 lbs.; Port of Spain, 61,472 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 6,400 lbs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 3,775 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 627,798 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 49,868 lbs.; Savanilla, Colombia, 21,316 lbs.; Southampton, England, 42,000 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 1,000 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 102,644 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 79,000 lbs.; Valparaiso, Chile, 16,044 lbs.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, April 30, 1914, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil	Cottonseed	Bacon	Lard.					
	Cake.	Oil.	Butter.	Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Pork.	Tcs. and Pkgs.
	Bags.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Bbls.	Tcs.	Pkgs.
Mauretania, Liverpool.			676		80	16		1250	
Mesaba, London.			696		125		25	188	2930
New York, Southampton.			454				150	1000	
Francisco, Hull			605				5	600	4510
Bovic, Manchester	600		324					175	1500
Bristol City, Bristol			261						2750
California, Glasgow			1342		75		110	200	
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg					25		256	1660	
Prinz Friedrich Wil, Bremen								50	
Potsdam, Rotterdam	4791	150		25		26		735	1550
Principello, Rotterdam		7553							
Montauk Point, Rotterdam	907								
Lapland, Antwerp				120		79	38	60	2200
Rochambeau, Havre			100					25	350
La Provence, Havre							50		
Roma, Marseilles							5		
Taormina, Mediterranean					144			25	900
Berlin, Mediterranean		500						35	635
Oceanic, Mediterranean	100							380	
Pannonia, Mediterranean	150		5		50			25	
Total		13251	2296		4081		335	84	2414
									21890

LARD OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 5 tcs.; Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 265 gal.

PORK.—Antigua, W. I., 88 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 25 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 40 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 10 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 349 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 24 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 20 bbls.; Havre, France, 12 bbls.; Hull, England, 25 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 37 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 8 tcs., 22 bbls.; London, England, 135 bbls.; Macoris, S. D., 19% bbls.; Montego Bay, W. I., 44 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 59 bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 10 tcs., 232 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 151 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 99 bbls.; Santiago, Cuba, 5 bx.; St. Johns, N. F., 705 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 302 bbls., 10 tcs.

SAUSAGE.—Hamilton, W. I., 23 pgs.; Santiago, Cuba, 20 pa.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, May 8.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—	Bankers' 60 days.....	4.85 1/4 @ 4.85%
	Demand sterling.....	4.8770 @ 4.8775
	Commercial, 60 days.....	4.84 1/4 @ 4.84%
Paris—		
	Commercial, 90 days.....	5.20% @ 5.20% + 1-32
	Commercial, 60 days.....	5.19% - 1-32 @ 5.19%
	Commercial, sight.....	5.16% @ 5.16% + 1-16
Berlin—		
	Commercial, 90 days.....	94 1/4 @ 94%
	Commercial, 60 days.....	94 1/4 @ 94 11-16
	Commercial, sight.....	95 1/4 @ 95 3-16
Antwerp—		
	Commercial, 60 days.....	5.23% - 1-16 @ 5.23%
Amsterdam—		
	Commercial, 60 days.....	39 15-16 @ 39 15-16 + 1-32

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending May 2, 1914, with comparisons:

PORK, BBLS.	Week ending May 2, 1914.	Week ending May 3, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '13, to May 2, 1914.
To—			
United Kingdom..	124	352	9,656
Continent	230	383	4,952
So. & Cen. Am..	156	160	5,705
West Indies	1,216	1,443	31,084
Br. No. Am. Col..	170	249	12,830
Other countries			279
Total	1,596	2,587	64,536

MEATS, LBS.

United Kingdom..	4,757,175	5,706,300	156,488,480
Continent	491,400	807,450	12,457,125
So. & Cen. Am..	18,000	261,350	2,310,975
West Indies	94,075	244,000	4,408,800
Br. No. Am. Col..	12,000	8,800
Other countries	10,500	20,500
Total	5,583,150	7,019,100	175,865,680

LARD, LBS.

United Kingdom..	2,202,800	5,384,456	119,534,601
Continent	1,517,221	3,975,650	85,379,684
So. & Cen. Am..	52,590	707,200	9,611,316
West Indies	164,400	580,600	11,451,852
Br. No. Am. Col..	70,000	7,470	340,450
Other countries	9,350	151,100	364,540
Total	4,017,151	10,809,476	220,688,443

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	1,672	3,464,050	2,552,988
Boston	31	821,100	917,163
Baltimore			143,000
New Orleans	193	48,000	329,000
St. John, N. B..		47,000	6,000
Halifax		626,000	
Portland, Me.		377,000	69,000
Total week	1,596	5,384,150	4,017,151
Previous week	3,298	5,529,500	6,115,862
Two weeks ago	3,311	4,644,950	5,545,722
Cor. week last y'r	2,587	7,019,100	10,809,476

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '13, to May 2, '14, last year, Decrease.

Pork, lbs. 12,907,200 13,392,000 484,800

Meats, lbs. 175,865,680 188,358,550 12,492,942

Lard, lbs. 226,688,443 309,850,734 \$3,171,291

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
Per ton.	Per ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	20/	22/6 @ 29c.
Oil Cake	11c.	11c. @ 11c.
Bacon	20/	22/6 @ 29c.
Lard, tierces	20/	22/6 @ 29c.
Cheese	23/	30/ @ 50c.
Canned meats	20/	22/6 @ 29c.
Butter	30/	30/ @ 50c.
Tallow	20/	22/6 @ 29c.
Pork, per barrel	20/	22/6 @ 29c.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—A quiet and uninteresting market continues. Many interests are complaining because of the small amount of business passing. It appears as though there was ultra-conservatism on the part of all concerns, and absolutely no risks are being taken, with the element of speculation entirely removed from the market. Yet it is stated that at the conclusion of certain periods, the aggregate amount of business is not bad.

There is evidently some reduction in the output of tallow, which offsets in important measure the decrease in the home usage. Consumers find that they are not losing anything by buying from hand to mouth—therefore their policy is adhered to. Interests who are engaged in distributing stuff state that nothing is to be gained by cutting prices slightly, so that their stand is likewise maintained.

The foreign market is only barely steady. The London auction sale resulted in 1,439 casks being offered, of which 865 were sold at 3d. decline. Fresh offerings of Australian and South American tallows here are not being advertised, although the total amount sold is believed to have been fair. At the same time, these offerings have not been pressed for sale. Domestic holders of some of the desirable low-grade tallows report a little business for export.

Prime city tallow locally is quoted at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; city specials, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. nominal.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market continues quiet at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., with last sales at 8 $\frac{5}{8}$ c. Business is said to be on a hand-to-mouth basis, partly interfered with by the absence of strength in Western provision circles.

OLEO OIL.—Trading this week has been quiet. Foreign demand is slow and buyers appear supplied for the time being. Extras are quoted at New York at 10@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 58 florins at Rotterdam.

SEE PAGE 89 FOR LATER MARKETS.

GREASE.—The market has ruled quiet during the week, with values about unchanged. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; bone, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; house, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

COCONUT OIL.—The market has been steady but quiet. Demand is moderate. Supplies here are light, however, and prices well held. Cochin, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11c.; arrival, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Ceylon, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; shipment, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

CORN OIL.—The market has been quiet this week, but with values steady. Prices quoted at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 55@6.65 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market has been dull and steady. Spot is quoted at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PALM OIL.—A little easier market has developed with rather limited trade. Consumers are cautious and the volume of trade light. Prime red spot, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; to arrive, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Lagos, spot, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; to arrive, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; palm kernel, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; shipment, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Prices have been steady this week with quiet trade. For 20 cold test, 96@97c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 80@82c.; prime, 67c.; low grade, off yellow, 63c.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, May 6, 1914:

BEEF.—Antigua, W. I., 90 bbls.; Antwerp, Belgium, 5 bbls.; Belize, Honduras, 5 bbls.; Bristol, England, 25 tcs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 10 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 25 pa.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 229 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 tcs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 238 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 tcs.; Guadeloupe, W. I., 79 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 200 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 60 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 34 bbls., 4 tcs.; Lagos, Spain, 55 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 6 tcs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 30 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 44 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 231 $\frac{1}{2}$ bbls.; Port of Spain, W. I., 5 tcs., 197 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 53 bbls.; St. John, N. F., 705 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 58 bbls., 122 tcs.

FRESH MEAT.—Glasgow, Scotland, 2,624 lbs.; London, England, 1,889 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 985 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Bergen, Norway, 270 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 210 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 125 tcs.; London, England, 175 tcs.; Patras, Greece, 15 tcs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 3 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 150 tcs.; Trieste, Austria, 50 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Antigua, W. I., 4,225 lbs.; Aux Cayes, Haiti, 1,600 lbs.; Belize, Honduras, 1,600 lbs.; Christiansted, W. I., 1,275 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 7,200 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,280 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,000 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,035 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,630 lbs.; Port of Spain, W. I., 9,410 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,000 lbs.

TALLOW.—Genoa, Italy, 36,273 lbs.; Libau, Russia, 54,000 lbs.; Macoris, S. D., 47,096 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 2,236 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 22,464 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 150 tcs.

TALLOW SCRAP.—London, England, 63,-400 lbs.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 7 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 420 tcs.; Hull, England, 161 cs.; Liverpool, England, 5 bbls.; London, England, 499 pa.

CANNED MEAT.—Antigua, W. I., 43 pa.; Antwerp, Belgium, 241 cs.; Bristol, England, 150 cs.; Colon, Panama, 222 pa.; Christiansburg, W. I., 34 pa.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 9 pa.; Glasgow, Scotland, 305 pa.; Hamilton, W. I., 40 pa.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 20 pa.; Liverpool, England, 180 cs.; Macoris, S. D., 44 pa.; Marseilles, France, 50 cs.; Port Limon, C. R., 29 pa.; Sydney, Australia, 23 pa.; Trinidad, W. I., 76 pa.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 161 cs.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of fresh beef into the port of New York for the past week amounted to 10,824 quarters, compared to 26,477 quarters last week and 17,034 quarters two weeks ago. Direct shipments from South America included no chilled and 2,651 frozen quarters of beef. Shipments via England comprised 8,173 quarters of chilled beef.

Mutton and lamb imports totaled 6,715 sheep and no lamb carcasses, of which 4,011 sheep were direct from South America. This compares to a total of 8,563 sheep and 4,058 lambs last week.

Arrivals also included 10,942 packages of beef and mutton offal, 1,319 bags of packinghouse fertilizers, 812 bags of bones and other by-products of like character. Arrivals of canned meats included 1,155 cases via Europe and 4,634 cases from South America.

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending May 2, 1914, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York	—	—	—
From Boston	—	—	—
From Philadelphia	—	—	—
From Baltimore	—	—	—
From Montreal	—	—	—
Total last week	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

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WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, May 5, 1914.—The situation on animal ammonites shows increasing weakness in tankage, as the stocks carried over are proving rather larger than anticipated. While there are no positive prices being named, trading could probably be done for deliveries during the next few months, including some prompt stock as low as \$2.75 @2.80 and 10c., and possibly even lower if bids for fair-sized lots were obtainable.

Blood is more firmly held, as some of the producers are inclined to carry their stock as accumulated over into the new season rather than sell materially lower, and a number of the larger packers are entirely out of the market as far as offering is concerned. We quote blood nominally \$5.20 @3.25 per unit, but possibly trading might be done on a lower basis on a firm offer for reasonably prompt or near future shipment.

Lower grades of tankage are moving, both for prompt and early summer deliveries, at a moderate concession in price; rather more inquiries for these than for the high-grade stock. Outside packers' and renderers' tankage is selling slowly at some little further decline in price. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 8.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soap supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.55@1.65 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.80 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2½@2½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. per 100 lbs. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1½@1½c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, 88 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate of soda, 90c. per 100 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 1½c. and in barrels 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4@4½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 4½@5c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 6¾@7c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 7½c. per lb.; genu-



Louisville Cotton Oil Co.
Louisville, Ky.

FLOYD & K STS.

CABLE ADDRESS "COTTONOIL"

ine Lagos palm oil, 7½c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 9.25@9.50c. per lb.; green olive oil, 78c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 85@87c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7½@7½c. per lb.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 9½@9¾c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 10½@11c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7.60@7.70 per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6¾@7c. per lb.

Prime city tallow, 6¾c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.55@6.65c. per lb.; house grease, 6½c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@6c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 8%@9c. per lb.; packer's yellow grease, 6@6½c. per lb.

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the lard stocks held in Europe and afloat on May 1, to which are added the estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1914.	1914.	1913.	1913.	1912.	1911.
May 1.	April 1.	April 1.	May 1.	May 1.	May 1.	May 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	28,500	32,000	16,500	18,000	21,000	20,000
Other British ports.....	34,000	36,000	15,000	17,000	25,000	18,000
Hamburg.....	11,000	11,000	12,000	16,000	15,000	10,000
Bremen.....	2,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	2,000	2,500
Berlin.....	9,000	9,500	2,000	1,500	4,500	2,500
Baltic ports.....	12,000	12,000	9,000	12,000	22,500	12,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim.....	500	1,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	1,500
Antwerp.....	2,000	4,000	1,000	1,500	3,000	3,000
French ports.....	3,500	4,500	4,500	3,000	4,500	2,500
Italian and Spanish ports.....	500	500	1,500	1,500	1,000	2,000
Total in Europe.....	103,000	112,000	66,500	77,000	102,500	74,000
Afloat for Europe.....	35,000	45,000	50,000	50,000	40,000	55,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....	138,000	157,000	116,500	127,000	142,500	129,000
Chicago prime steam.....	135,565	118,316	12,534	13,304	123,069	44,949
Chicago other kinds.....	10,761	11,731	19,636	24,344	14,733	19,131
East St. Louis.....	None	None	None	1,800	500	
Kansas City.....	5,650	5,001	5,685	7,408	11,580	10,858
Omaha.....	4,430	5,224	5,035	5,011	9,183	3,513
Milwaukee.....	4,486	5,576	888	1,335	12,256	1,152
South St. Joseph.....	9,818	10,126	9,403	10,042	6,692	5,267
Total tierces.....	308,710	312,974	169,681	188,444	322,477	214,370

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, May 6.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14@14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½@14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¾@14c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½@12½c.; 18@22 lbs. ave., 13@13½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½@14½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14½@14½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½@14½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14@14½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½@14½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14½@14½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½@14½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½@11c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½@11c. Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 10½@10½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16½@17c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½@15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½@14½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14@14½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15½@15½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½@14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½@14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½@14c.

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good packinghouse man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner.

FAT-MEN

STEARINES - OILS - TALLOW - GREASE - FERTILIZER MATERIALS

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AND
VEGETABLE
FATS

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Support Withdrawn—Crude Oil Lower—Spot Demand Limited—Liquidation of Futures—Cotton Conditions better.

Without much warning the aspect of the cottonseed oil situation was altered. The change was quite decided, and the intense dullness of the last few weeks served to emphasize it. Holders of actual oil at the south, while admittedly few, were offering stuff less reluctantly. Their disposition to sell was thought to be due to the disinterestedness of large refiners. These concerns withdrew their support at crude oil centers and in the contract market.

The feeling in the trade would be more bearish, and there certainly would be greater aggressiveness, were it not for the realization that big interests control most of the cotton oil. Presumably, it is to their advantage to uphold the selling basis. Of course, if their stocks of oil had been entirely hedged by the sale of contracts in the future market, etc., a decline in values would seemingly be a matter of indifference to them, yet it is well known that these refiners are not in business to buy crude oil and place it in condition to deliver on contracts, but rather to purchase the raw material and sell it to consumers.

Some operators in close touch with the leading distributors of cotton oil are talking of 7c. for the July delivery, which would mean a further drop equivalent to near

The 1914 Convention
of the
INTERSTATE COTTONSEED
CRUSHERS ASSOCIATION
will be held at
NEW ORLEANS
The dates are
May 18, 19 and 20
Are YOU Going?

three cents a gallon. The stand is taken by those voicing such views that the consuming trade cannot be induced to take other than

small quantities at a time, and with this policy in vogue, there will be sufficient oil this season, and to provide a carry over, not necessarily of burdensome proportions, but of fair size. It is not denied, on the other hand, that should cotton crop prospects be viewed in an unfavorable light during the summer, or lard, through one cause or another, rise substantially, the oil surplus now counted upon might easily disappear.

There does not seem to be any general demand for cottonseed oil. Domestic users often discover that they are in need of supplies, and then proceed to cover their wants for a short time. Neither home nor foreign users have been inveigled into buying much at the lower basis. For some time it has been contended that a moderate concession on the part of holders would not stimulate much absorption. The diffident attitude of foreigners is not surprising as several authorities who have recently returned from abroad have stated that financial and business conditions through practically all European countries are practically the same as in the United States, the dominant characteristic being conservatism, with speculation close to dormant.

The intimation was made that greater

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significance than was warranted was being given to some offers of crude oil by southerners. It was the supposition that oil yet to be liquidated by the south was of a negligible quantity, yet there were many in the trade who were impressed when several tanks were offered at a lower level. Assertions were made that some of the southern interests who are credited with being "long" in the contract market were liquidating, and, incidentally, certain authorities who entertained such ideas declared that cottonseed oil might be higher ultimately but in the interim there would be a further elimination of speculative holdings. Of course there is a short interest, although it is thought that this has been reduced on account of the ill-treatment of the bear forces during the last several weeks, when, at various times, they were forced to cover, and downward trends in the market proved only temporary.

Among the reasons advanced for the liquidation of crude oil, irrespective of its extent, was the advent of the warm weather season and a favorable turn to the cotton crop situation. It would seem rather premature to become enthusiastic, one way or the other, in regard to the cotton outlook, however. At the same time there have been reports from reliable sources indicating that soil conditions over practically the entire central and eastern parts are strikingly good, and the start of the crop actually early, instead of late, as had been feared. Texas, on the other hand, has been relieved from a period of excessive moisture, which had served to retard farm work, and caused re-planting. As far as can be judged at this stage, weather conditions during the next few weeks will have to be propitious for the banner state to overcome its handicap, but there has been no irreparable injury.

Closing prices, Saturday, May 2, 1914.—
 Spot, \$7.37@7.40; May, \$7.37@\$7.38; June, \$7.52@\$7.54; July, \$7.59@\$7.61; August, \$7.60@\$7.69; September, \$7.70@\$7.72; October, \$7.29@\$7.32; November, \$6.75@\$6.85; December, \$6.65@\$6.75. Futures closed at 2 advance to 2 decline. Sales were: May, 500, \$7.37; June, 100, \$7.54; July, 1,200, \$7.60. Total sales, 1,800 bbls. Good off, \$7.22@\$7.38; off, \$7.20@\$7.30; reddish off, \$7.67@7.25; winter, \$7.50@\$8.25; summer, \$7.50@\$8.25; prime crude, S. E., \$6.40 sales; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, May 4, 1914.—
Spot, \$7.39@7.45; May, \$7.40@7.42; June, \$7.53@7.57; July, \$7.60@\$7.62; August, \$7.70@7.72; September, \$7.72@7.74; October, \$7.28@7.32; November, \$6.75@6.90; December, \$6.74@6.79. Futures closed at 1 decline to 9 advance. Sales were: May, 1,100, \$7.40@7.39; July, 1,400, \$7.61@7.60; August, 1,800, \$7.71@7.70; September, 300, \$7.74@7.72; October, 100, \$7.30. Total sales, 4,700 bbls. Good off, \$7.24@7.40; off, \$7.18@7.35; reddish off, \$6.90@7.25; winter, \$7.60@8.09; summer, \$7.50@7.99; prime crude, S. E., \$6.40@6.47; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, May 5, 1914.—
 Spot, \$7.36@7.42; May, \$7.37@7.39; June, \$7.47@7.49; July, \$7.55@7.56; August, \$7.64@7.65; September, \$7.66@7.68; October, \$7.26@7.27; November, \$6.75@6.85; December, \$6.65@6.75. Futures closed at unchanged to 9 decline. Sales were: May, 300, \$7.36; June, 1,600, \$7.50@7.47; July, 6,800, \$7.61@7.56; August, 1,900, \$7.71@7.65; October, 400, \$7.27@7.26. Total sales, 11,000 bbls. Good off, \$7.21@7.37; off, \$7.11@7.35; reddish off, \$6.80@7.28; winter, \$7.60@8.25; summer, \$7.60@8.25; prime crude, S. E., \$6.40 sales; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Tex-
 as, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, May 6, 1914.—
 Spot, \$7.32@7.36; May, \$7.25@7.32; June, \$7.40@7.42; July, \$7.46@7.47; August, \$7.56 @7.57; September, \$7.58@7.61; October, \$7.15 @7.20; November, \$6.65@6.88; December, \$6.64@6.75. Futures closed at 7 to 12 decline. Sales were: May, 100, \$7.32; June, 200, \$7.42; July, 3,500, \$7.55@7.46; August, 1,500, \$7.63@7.56; September, 300, \$7.65; October, 400, \$7.22. Total sales, 6,000 bbls. Good off, \$7.17@7.20; off, \$7.07@7.15; reddish off, \$6.65@7; winter, \$7.30@8.25; summer,

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending May 7, 1914, and for the period since September 1, 1913, were as follows:

From New York—	Week ending May 7, 1914.	Since Sept. 1, 1913.	Trieste, Austria	400	16,929
Adelaide, Australia	Bbls. —	Trinidad, W. I.	—	23	522
Antwerp, Belgium	64	Turks Island, W. I.	—	—	16
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	541	Valparaiso, Chile	—	—	4,406
Barbados, W. I.	2	Venice, Italy	—	—	7,142
Barcelona, Spain	534	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	186
Belize, Honduras	—	Total	3,051	—	201,777
Bergen, Norway	—	From New Orleans—	—	—	—
Bordeaux, France	—	Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	5,735
Bristol, England	—	Bocas del Toro	—	1	51
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	Bremen, Germany	—	—	965
Callao, Peru	—	Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	—	500
Cape Town, Africa.	176	Christiania, Norway	—	—	9,240
Cardenas, Cuba	—	Genoa, Italy	—	—	702
Cartagena, Colombia	—	Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	25
Ceara, Brazil	—	Gothenberg, Sweden	—	—	1,775
Christiania, Norway	—	Hamburg, Germany	—	—	5,568
Christiansand, Norway	—	Havana, Cuba	—	165	1,982
Colon, Panama	30	Kingston, W. I.	—	—	60
Constantinople, Turkey	—	Liverpool, England	—	—	600
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	London, England	—	—	100
Curacao, Leeward Islands.	—	Manchester, England	—	—	6,100
Demerara, British Guiana	10	Port Barrios, C. A.	—	—	2
Fremantle, Australia	—	Progreso, Mexico	—	—	1,342
Fiume, Austria	—	Puerto Mexico	—	—	1,360
Genoa, Italy	1,199	Rotterdam, Holland	—	981	14,253
Gibraltar, Spain	—	San Juan, P. R.	—	—	450
Glasgow, Scotland	200	Tampico, Mexico	—	—	508
Hamburg, Germany	—	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	2,048
Havana, Cuba	15	Total	1,147	—	53,358
Havre, France	—	From Galveston—	—	—	—
Hull, England	—	Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	200
Iquique, Chile	—	Bremen, Germany	—	—	100
Kingston, W. I.	147	Havana, Cuba	—	—	611
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	Progreso, Mexico	—	—	200
Las Palmas, A. R.	—	Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	100
La Plata, A. R.	200	Tampico, Mexico	—	—	260
Liverpool, England	100	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	—	100
London, England	—	Total	—	—	1,571
Macoris, S. D.	—	From Baltimore—	—	—	—
Manchester, England	—	Glasgow, Scotland	—	—	75
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	Havre, France	—	—	3,425
Marseilles, France	125	Liverpool, England	—	—	150
Matanzas, Cuba	—	Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	50
Melbourne, Australia	—	Total	—	—	3,700

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From Philadelphia—

Genoa, Italy —

Total —

From Savannah—

Bergen, Norway —

Christiania, Norway —

Christiansand, Norway —

Christiansund, Norway —

Gothenburg, Sweden —

Hamburg, Germany —

Liverpool, England —

London, England —

Manchester, England —

Rotterdam, Holland —

Stavanger, Norway —

Tonsberg, Norway —

Tromso, Norway —

Total —

From Newport News—

Christiania, Norway —

Liverpool, England —

London, England —

Total —

From San Francisco—

Guatemala —

Honduras —

Hong Kong, China —

Mexico —

Nicaragua —

Yokohama, Japan —

Total —

From Mobile—

Buenos Aires, A. R. —

Total —

From all other ports—

Canada 2,773

Mexico (including overland) —

Total 2,773

Week
ending
May 7, 1912.

Since
Sept. 1, 1912.

Recapitulation— Bbls. Bbls. Bbls.

From New York 3,051 201,777 355,457

From New Orleans 1,147 53,358 97,054

From Galveston — 1,571 10,909

From Baltimore — 3,700 12,105

From Philadelphia — 806 1,286

From Savannah — 40,152 42,478

From Newport News — 361 8,100

From Norfolk — 16,542 16,914

From San Francisco — 21 127

From Boston — — 947

From Mobile — 2,238 6,186

From all other ports 2,773 52,251 94,817

Total 6,971 372,777 646,380

COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, May 8.—Market dull. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 75½ marks; butter oil, 75½ marks; summer yellow, 69½ marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, May 8.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 40½ florins; choice summer white, 43½ florins, and butter oil, 43½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, May 8.—Market dull. Quotations: Summer yellow, 85 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, May 8.—Market dull. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 90½ francs; prime winter yellow, 93½ francs; choice summer white oil, 93½ francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, May 8.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 35½s.; summer yellow, 34s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., May 7.—Crude cottonseed oil easy at 47c., basis prime. Meal dull at \$26, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$7.50, Atlanta; loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., May 7.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude weak at 47½c. Prime 8 per cent. meal dull at \$27.50@28. Hulls quiet at \$8@8.25, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., May 7.—Crude cottonseed oil steady at 47@47½c. Meal unchanged. Hulls, \$9.50 loose, \$11.75 sacked.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, May 6, 1914.—The fact that the heavy decline in the May delivery last week did not dislodge any crude oil was probably the main reason for the advances scored during the early part of this week. As the week drew on, however, the crude mills one after the other started selling. For a while their offerings were readily absorbed, but with the demand from the consuming trade not very strong, it took very little selling

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CINCINNATI,
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to fill them up, and as bids were reduced on crude oil the mills became more anxious sellers. While the price of crude oil has declined, in the Southeast, from 6.40 bid to 6.33 asked, the refined oil market declined at the same time in some deliveries as much as 15 points from the early high levels. This was due to the fact that the "longs" in the refined oil market were more anxious sellers than the crude mills, and with the consuming trade dull their offerings could not be absorbed in this channel as fast as offered.

As stated in our last week's review, the future course of the market will have to depend upon the actions of the consuming trade. If the demand from this source is not heavy enough at present prices to absorb the selling of the balance of the crude oil mills' holdings, then prices will have to be marked down to a level such as will induce them to stock up for future requirements, or to a level such as will make prices attractive for investment purposes.

	Closing April 29.	High.	Low.	Closing May 6.
May	7.25 b	7.27 a	7.40	7.28
July	7.54 b	7.55 a	7.61	7.46 b
August	7.63 b	7.65 a	7.71	7.56
September	7.65 b	7.68 a	7.74	7.59

◆◆◆

BURN ALL EGYPTIAN COTTON SEED.

The Federal Horticultural Board at Washington has issued a notice to all cotton mills, and especially those in the South, to destroy by burning all seed that may be found in bales of imported Egyptian cotton. These seed are likely to contain the larvae of the pink bollworm, which is very destructive to American cotton. The number of seeds of Egyptian cotton found in a bale of Egyptian lint is probably small, and the presence of any seed in such bales is due to faulty ginning. Ginning and storing, however, does not kill the larvae of the pink bollworm, which has been known to withstand storage in cotton seed for more than seven months.

So dangerous to the cotton crop of the United States is the pink bollworm regarded that on May 28, 1913, a quarantine was promulgated, designed to prevent the introduction into the United States of this worm by forbidding the importation of cotton seed from all foreign countries excepting two regions in Mexico. Since that date several shipments of cotton seed infested by this worm have been intercepted and destroyed.

The Horticultural Board has begun an investigation to determine the amount of infestation by the pink bollworm in the seed thus introduced. An agent will visit the Northern and Southern mills for this purpose. The elimination of the danger by improved methods of ginning or possibly by further quarantine regulations will have early consideration.

READY FOR CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

The plans for the eighteenth annual convention of the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, at New Orleans, May 18, 19 and 20, are completed, and the prospects are for one of the most profitable meetings in the history of the organization. The programme has not yet been announced by the local committee on arrangements, but Chairman E. T. George promises that it will be full of valuable features. Special attention will be paid as usual to entertainment, especially for the ladies. Railroad and hotel rates are specially made for this meeting, and special cars and trains will be run from various sections.

In a letter concerning the meeting sent out this week President M. E. Singleton, of St. Louis, says:

The season's operations are over and we are either pleased or disappointed according to the results, profitable or otherwise. To some extent these have been determined by the location of our respective mills, which cannot be changed. But the first step toward handling next season's business in the most economical and efficient manner will be taken by you when you arrange your affairs so that nothing will prevent your attending the eighteenth annual meeting of this association at New Orleans on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 18 to 20 inclusive.

Addresses will be made by prominent speakers on subjects of vital interest to all of us, and where there will be discussions of the various papers in which you should take an active interest, so that the proceedings will be of the greatest possible benefit to the entire industry.

Our New Orleans friends of the various committed have so arranged the programme that after the business session each day we will be delightfully entertained in that old Southern city of whose hospitality we have partaken before. Special arrangements have been made for the entertainment of the ladies. Come and with the other good fellows make this the largest and most enthusiastic convention which our association has ever held.

GEORGIA CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association will be held this year at Warm Springs, Ga. This decision has just been reached by the executive committee of the association, and Secretary E. P. Chivers writes that he expects a big attendance as a result of this decision. Warm Springs is a centrally-located and delightful resort. The Warm Springs Hotel, which will be the headquarters, has offered the use of its handsome auditorium for convention sessions, and special rates have been made. The dates are June 15 and 16.

◆◆◆

OIL MILL SUPTS. CHANGE DATE.

The date of the annual convention of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association has been changed again, in order to make it possible to have an especially fine machinery exhibit in connection with the meeting, which is at Dallas, Tex. The changing of the dates to June 10, 11 and 12 will make it possible to hold the convention at the Dallas State Fair Grounds, where the accommodations for exhibits are very fine, and where all machinery can be shown in operation. The usual convention railroad rate of one and one-third fare will be in force, and a big attendance is anticipated.

FINANCIAL.

The Board of Directors of The American Cotton Oil Company, on May 5, 1914, declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. upon the Preferred Stock of the Company payable June 1, 1914, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar street, New York City. The Stock Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on May 15, 1914, at 3 p. m., and will remain closed until June 2, 1914, at 10 a. m.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

Tankage Disposal Plants

BULLETIN NO. 40.

Gives the value of garbage, tankage and offals from abattoirs and tells how to economically treat the same. It also gives very much valuable information.

The C. O. Bartlett and Snow Co.
Cleveland, Ohio, and 50 Church St., New York City

PEANUT OIL SESAME OIL

Highest quality. Grades particularly well for oleomargarine and compound. Immediate shipment from German factory. Contracts if desired. Write for prices and samples.

Representing G. W. FARENHOLTZ, (Established 1763),
MAGDEBURG, GERMANY, for U. S. and Canada

H. C. SIEMER

220 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
ALSTERDAMM 16-19, HAMBURG, GERMANY

AUCTION SALE

Eufaula Oil Company

EUFALUA, ALA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company, Eufaula, Ala., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Saturday, May 16, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (3/4) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (2/3) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in *lieu* of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

1.

A parcel of land lying and being situated in the city of Eufaula, County of Barbour, State of Alabama, and beginning at the northeast corner of block O at the intersection of Barbour and Orange streets, and running thence south along the line of Orange street a distance of three hundred and eighty-nine and one-half (389 1/2) feet more or less to the right of way of the Ozark & Eufaula Railroad Company; thence west along the right of way of the Ozark & Eufaula Railway Company a distance of four hundred and thirty-two (432) feet to Randolph street; thence north along the said Randolph street a distance of one hundred and sixty-seven (167) feet to the southwest corner of the lot at present owned by T. P. Graves; thence east along the southern boundary of T. P. Graves' and Mrs. A. L. Muir's lot a distance of two hundred and sixty (260) feet; thence north along the boundary of the lot at present owned by Mrs. A. L. Muir a distance of two hundred and ten (210) feet to Barbour street; thence east along the line of Barbour street a distance of one hundred and seventy (170) feet to Orange street, this being the point of beginning; being the lot on which is located the plant of the Eufaula Oil Company. Said lot is bounded as follows: On the north by the property of T. P. Graves and Mrs. A. L. Muir and Barbour street; on the east by Orange street; on the south by the right of way of the Eufaula & Ozark Railway Company; on the west by Randolph street and the property of Mrs. A. L. Muir. Also all buildings located thereon, including two seed houses, mill, press room, hull house, boiler house and stack, engine room, dust room, meal and hull storage, office, and all machinery for complete 4-press oil mill, including 4 Smith-Valle presses, 50 boxes, 12 Carver linters, seed cleaning machinery, double hulling outfit, cookers, sub-heater, cake former, settling tanks, rolls, grinding and filing machines, cake breakers, attrition mill, hull sacker, railroad track scales, platform scales, office building and furniture, and all belts, shafting, pulleys, conveyors and equipment usual with a 4-press oil mill and in connection therewith.

2.

A parcel of land lying and being situated in the city of Eufaula, County of Barbour, State of Alabama, including that portion of lots Nos. 6 and 4 in block F, commencing at a point on the east side of Orange street 295 1/2 feet south from the southeast corner of Orange and Barbour streets; running thence south 109 feet to the right of way of the Eufaula & Ozark Railroad; thence east-northeast along the right of way of the said railroad 300 1/2 feet, this line being in the nature of a curve along said right of way to a point

295 feet south of Barbour street; thence west 279 feet to point of beginning, and bounded as follows: On the north by lands of Mrs. Mary A. Perryman; on the west by Orange street; on the south and east by the right of way of the Eufaula & Ozark Railroad Company, on which is located a six 70-saw double independent cotton ginning plant, with independent power plant consisting of boiler and engines with double box presses and all necessary shafting, conveyor, belts and pulleys in connection therewith.

3.

Seed houses and scales as follows: At Elanville, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scales; Clio, Alabama, 2 houses 20 x 22 and 18 x 20, 1 scales; Hoboken, Alabama, 1 house, 1 scales; Hugo, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 2 scales; Guerryston, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scales; Morris, Georgia, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scales; Saco, Alabama, no house, 1 scales; Boswell, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scales; Conner, Alabama, 1 house 16 x 24, 1 scales; Seale, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scales; Hatchetton, Georgia, 2 houses 18 x 20 and 20 x 30, 1 scales; Midway, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 38, 2 scales; Three Notch, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scales; White Oak, Alabama, 1 house 20 x 30, 1 scales; Batesville, Alabama, 2 houses 16 x 24 and 20 x 24, and 2 scales; Fitzpatrick, Alabama, 1 house 20 x 34, 1 scales; Clayton, Alabama, 2 houses 16 x 40 and 20 x 26, no scales; Matthews, Alabama, 1 house 20 x 40, 1 scales; Louisville, Alabama, 1 house 22 x 30, 2 scales; Thompson, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scales; Brantley, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scales; Hatchetton, Alabama, 1 house 20 x 30, 1 scales; Arton, Alabama, 1 house 18 x 20, 1 scales; Pike Road, Alabama, 1 scales; Howe, Alabama, 1 scales.

4.

Bills receivable and accounts.

5.

All other assets.

EUFALUA OIL COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE

Ozark Oil Company

OZARK, ALA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company at Ozark, Ala., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Monday, May 18, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (3/4) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (2/3) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in *lieu* of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company.

As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

First—A certain parcel or tract of land located in the city of Ozark, County of Dale, State of Alabama, described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of Jesse Grace lot in Ozark and Union avenue, at a point about 145 feet north of the center of the transfer track of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and running thence east for thirteen degrees north for a distance of 917 feet; thence east thirty-four degrees and forty-five minutes north a distance of 179 feet; thence along the right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway's main line, following the curve of said right of way at a uniform distance of fifty feet from the center of the track of said main line in north-westerly direction a distance of 782 feet; thence south

twenty-four degrees and forty-six minutes, a distance of 213 1/2 feet; thence north thirty degrees and fifty-two minutes west, a distance of 150 feet; thence south twenty-four degrees and forty-six minutes west, a distance of 73 1/2 feet; thence north thirty degrees and fifty-two minutes west, a distance of 210 1/2 feet; thence south thirteen degrees, a distance of 265 feet to Union avenue; thence along the line of Union avenue a distance of 361 feet to the point of beginning, bounded as follows: On the west by Union avenue and the Barnes property; on the south by Jesse Grace lot and the right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway, on which is located a transfer track; on the east by the right of way of the Atlantic Coast Line's main line; on the north by Byrd property and the Barnes property, being in all approximately ten and a half acres.

On this property is located a seed house, oil mill tower, press room, cake mill and meal grinder, engine room, linter room, boiler room and stack, store house, ginny, unloading shed, plunder house, office and seven dwelling houses. The oil mill machinery includes three Buckeye presses, forty-five boxes, ten Carver linters, seed cleaning machinery, double hulling outfit, cookers, rolls, cake former, cake breaker, attrition mill, elevated tank, oil storage tanks, office building and furniture, seven substantial dwelling houses on the property, hydrants, hose, hose-house, outbuildings, platform scales—all shafting, belting, pulleys and conveyors required in the operation, a six-stand saw double independent cotton ginning plant, complete electric lighting system, engines, boilers and engines to operate cotton gin, and the usual tools and appliances used in connection with a cottonseed oil mill.

Second—Seed House and Scales:

At Ozark, Alabama, two sets of wagon scales; Elba, Alabama, seed house and scales; Brinson, Georgia, seed house and scales; Gordon, Alabama, seed house and scales; Midland City, Alabama, seed house and scales; Brockton, Alabama, seed house and scales; Banks, Alabama, seed house and scales; Daleville, Alabama, seed house and scales; Damascus, Alabama, scales; Wells Station, Alabama, scales; Brundidge, Alabama, scales; L. F. Session, Alabama, scales; Yancey Carroll scales; J. W. Ziglar one pair of beam cotton scales; Headland, Alabama, scales; Ashford, Alabama, scales; Abbeville, Alabama, seed house and scales—all of which are located at various stations on the railroad in the territory in the vicinity of the Ozark mill, with the exception of the Damascus scales which are located in the interior.

Third—Accounts bills receivable.

Fourth—All other assets.

OZARK OIL COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE

Birmingham Oil Company

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company in Birmingham, Ala., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday, May 20, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (3/4) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (2/3) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in *lieu* of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective

May 9, 1914.

buyers upon application to the officers of the company. As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

1. BIRMINGHAM REAL ESTATE.

Beginning at a point where the east boundary line of the Louisville & Nashville right of way intersects the south boundary line of the G. P. Railway right of way; thence along the south boundary line of the G. P. Railway right of way south seventy (70) degrees east a distance of twelve hundred and twenty (1220) feet more or less to (King Land & Improvement Co.) boundary line; thence three (3) minutes and twenty-one (21) seconds south four hundred and twenty-five (425) feet; thence north seventy-four (74) degrees, west twelve hundred and twenty-five (1225) feet more or less to the Louisville & Nashville Railway right of way at a point three hundred and ten (310) feet south of point of beginning; thence north one (1) degree three (3) minutes, north along said Louisville & Nashville right of way three hundred and ten (310) feet to point of beginning, in all ten acres of land more or less situated in the east $\frac{1}{2}$ of the southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ and west $\frac{1}{2}$ of the southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 19, township 17, range 2, West, in Jefferson County, Alabama, including all buildings and machinery located thereon comprising a complete three-press cottonseed oil mill; buildings consisting of seed house, mill building, engine room, boiler room, two storage houses, office, stable, linter shed, shed over oil tanks, hydrant houses and fences; mill, including three presses, seven Carver linters, boilers, engine pumps, seed cleaning machinery, coolers, sub-heater, cake former, cake breaker, attrition mill, double hulling outfit, and all belts, shafting, pulleys, conveyors, and attachments usual and customary and belonging to the mill.

2.

PLANT AND GIN.

Being certain tracts of land situated in the city of Clanton, county of Chilton, State of Alabama, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the west side of 7th street or the Clanton and Jennison road, and north of 4th avenue where the south line of Little L. Stewart's lot crosses said west line of 7th street, being also a point in the line of the lots now owned by the estate of Samuel Adams, deceased; thence running in a northwesterly direction along the west line of said 7th street two hundred and twenty-five (225) feet; thence in a westerly direction, right angles to said 7th street, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to the right of way of the L. & N. Railroad; thence in an southerly direction along the easterly line of said right of way of the L. & N. Railroad two hundred (200) feet to the south line of Little L. Stewart's lot, if said line was extended due west; thence due east one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet along said line to the west line of 7th street to point of beginning, containing approximately thirty-six thousand four hundred and fifty-two and fifteen-tenths (36,452.15) square feet, or eighty-three hundredths (.83) acres of land more or less, on which is located the buildings and machinery known as Clanton gin, consisting of ginnery, engine room, bagging and storage room, storage unloading shed, boiler room, stable, cottonseed storage, seed house and office, electric light system, steam power plant, office furnishing and equipment, two wells with Marsh steam deep well pump, one Continental Gin Company 70-saw gin outfit, one Continental Gin Company three 60-saw and one 80-saw gin outfit, including all necessary sputting, transmission, pulleys, belting, conveyor, etc. Also portable scales, hand tools, pipes and fittings.

3.

Seed house and scales at Oneonta, Alabama, including real estate; two seed houses and one scales at Amory, Mississippi; seed house and scales at Nettleton, Mississippi; seed house and scales at Winfield, Alabama; seed house and scales at Verbena, Alabama; seed house and scales at Sulligent, Alabama; seed house and scales at Hanceville, Alabama; seed house and scales at Eutaw, Alabama; seed house and scales at Berry, Alabama; seed house and scales at Plantersville, Mississippi; seed house at Sylacauga, Alabama; scales at West Point, Mississippi; scales at Jackson Gap, Alabama; scales at Tupelo, Mississippi; scales at Salem, Alabama; scales at Altona, Alabama; scales at Samson, Alabama; scales at Waverly, Alabama; two scales and one house at Bessemer, Alabama; scales at Clanton, Alabama; scales at Jemison, Alabama; scales at Fort Payne, Alabama; scales at Camp Hill, Alabama; Falkville, Alabama.

4.

Accounts and bills receivable.

5.

All other assets.

BIRMINGHAM OIL COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE

Dixie Gin Company

LIMITED

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company, Alexandria, La., commencing at 11 o'clock A. M.

Saturday, May 23, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment

for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (%) (including deposit) in cash on delivery or title papers; two-thirds (%) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien, notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. As divided into parcels the property to be sold is as follows:

First—Cheneyville Gin. Being all that parcel or tract of land situated in the town of Cheneyville, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, bounded and described as follows: Beginning on the south line of Front street in the village of Cheneyville, 351 feet west of the western line of Crawford street; thence westerly along Front street 671 feet and 6 inches to western boundary of this tract on the east descending of Bayou Boeuf; thence south 97 feet along the east descending bank of Bayou Boeuf to right of way of T. & P. Railway; thence easterly along said right of way to a point opposite the place of beginning; thence on a line at right angles with Front street 87 feet to the place of beginning. The above site contains an area of 6,514 square feet more or less situated in the center of the village. Included with and on this property is the seed house, boiler room, gin and engine room, unloading shed, cotton house and office; machinery consisting of 115-horsepower 66x18 horizontal return tubular boiler, one 10-horsepower 30x7 vertical tubular boiler, two duplex boiler feed pumps, one 13x19 slide valve engine, two Continental Gin Company four 70-saw gin outfits using Pratt wooden pneumatic elevators, and all belting, shafting, pulleys and conveyors and pulleys, pipes, fittings, etc., used in connection with the gins.

Second—Cottontop Gin. Being that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the town of Cottontop, Parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, containing one and a half acres from Bayou Rouge to Indian Bayou; on one acre depth leading from said lane west, bounded north by the Vendor (Amithie Duco), south by the railroad, east by said lane and west by said Vendor above named. A certain lot of land situated on the Saint Louis, Avoyelles and Southwest Railroad in the town of Cottontop, in this parish, measuring 108 feet long along the railroad and 104 feet wide, containing one-quarter of an acre more or less. This land has a railroad siding and is situated about a quarter of a mile west of the railroad depot of the T. & P. Railway and center of town and contains $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre. The buildings consist of boiler room, gin and engine room, unloading shed, seed house and office. Equipment consisting of 125-horsepower 72-inch horizontal return tubular boiler, one 24-inch diameter vertical boiler, one single boiler feed pump, two Continental Gin Company three 70-saw gin outfits, one duplex pump, one Nordyke & Marmon corn mill, two horizontal tanks 8-foot diameter by 33 feet 8 inches, and all belting, shafting, pulleys, conveyors, pipes, fittings and connections in connection with the gin plant.

Third—Golddust Gin. Golddust, Louisiana: Being that tract or parcel of land situated in the town of Golddust, Parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, bounded and described as follows: One parcel of land near Morgans, Louisiana & Texas R. R. and S. S. Co. depot at the said town of Golddust belonging to J. M. Kelley, described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of said rail way with the public road and running in a northerly direction 210 feet; thence westerly at right angle 175 feet; thence southerly 137 feet; thence westerly 82 feet; thence southerly 31 feet at an obtuse angle; thence southerly 100 feet to point on north side of public road; thence easterly 175 feet along north side of said public road to place of beginning, containing an area of approximately .833 acres. This site is a good level piece of ground about 200 feet from the railroad depot and is on the railroad right of way and on a public road. The buildings consist of seed house, boiler and engine room, gin house, unloading shed, cotton shed and office. Equipment, one 70-horsepower 54-inch horizontal return tubular boiler, one 12x16 slide valve engine, one Continental Gin Company three 70-saw gin outfit, one duplex boiler feed pump, all belting, shafting, pulleys, conveyors and machinery used in connection therewith.

Fourth—Lamourie Gin. Lamourie, Louisiana: Located on leased ground. Buildings consist of boiler and engine room, gin building, unloading shed, seed house, cotton house and office. Machinery, one 60-horsepower 54-inch boiler, one 10x12 slide valve engine, one Continental Gin Company three 70-saw gin outfit.

Fifth—Lecompte Gin, situated at Lecompte, La.:

Situated on leased ground. Buildings, boiler and engine room, gin room, seed house, cotton house and office building.

Sixth—Marksville Gin, Marksville, Louisiana:

Real estate being that certain parcel of land situated in the town of Marksville, Parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the Vendor's north line with the Texas & Pacific Railway Company right of way; thence south 59 minutes 30 seconds east 132 feet to a post; thence south 40 minutes and 40 seconds east 332 feet to a post; thence south 60 minutes and 15 seconds west approximately 303 feet to the right of way of the said Texas & Pacific Railway Company; thence northwesterly approximately 450 feet along said right of way to place of beginning. This property is situated about one-half of a mile north of the center of the town and about a quarter of a mile from the T. & P. depot. It is a good level piece of ground and has a railroad siding. The buildings occupy only a portion of the site. Buildings, consisting of boiler and engine room, gin building, unloading shed, seed house and office. Equipment, one 8-horsepower 60-inch boiler, one 60-horsepower 54-inch boiler, one 22-inch by 5 foot vertical boiler, one 20x12 slide valve engine, one 6x10 slide valve engine, two Continental Gin Company three 70-saw gin outfit, one 45-inch Sturdevant Fan.

Seventh—Moreland Gin, Moreland, Louisiana:

Situated on leased ground. Buildings, consisting of engine, boiler room, gin room, unloading shed, cotton house. Machinery consisting of 35-horsepower boiler, one duplex boiler feed pump, one 11x16 slide valve engine, Continental Gin Company two 70-saw gin outfit, all belting, shafting, pulleys, pipes, fittings, etc., in connection therewith.

Eighth—Hessmer, Louisiana. The real estate being all that certain parcel of land situated in the town of Hessmer, Parish of Avoyelles, State of Louisiana, bounded and described as follows: One parcel of land being one-half acre arbed wide by two arbeds deep, running its greatest length parallel with the Shreveport & Red River Railway right of way, the tract starting 100 feet from the Bayou Dulac and Marks-ville public road, containing an area of approximately .834 acres. This property is situated in the center of the village, is a good level piece of property. The buildings occupy only a portion of the site. Buildings consist of engine and boiler room, gin room, unloading shed, seed house and office. Equipment—One 35-horsepower 54-inch diameter horizontal return tubular boiler; one 12x18 slide valve engine, including all necessary pipes, fittings from boiler to engine and water supply pipes in tanks; one Continental Gin Company three 70-saw gin outfit, together with all shafting, belting, pulleys and conveyors used in connection with the gin.

Ninth—All accounts and bills receivable.

Tenth—All other assets.

THE DIXIE GIN COMPANY, LTD.

AUCTION SALE

Sonia Cotton Oil Company, Ltd.

ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company, Alexandria, La., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Saturday, May 23, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (%) (including deposit) in cash on delivery or title papers; two-thirds (%) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien, notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

1.

Being that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the city of Alexandria, Parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, bounded and described as follows according to a survey taken by I. W. Sylvester, present civil engineer: Beginning at a point at the east corner of Lee street and Bringhurst avenue; thence running south 673 degrees east 1351.5 feet to the right of way of the K. C. W. & C. Railway 1377.93 feet to the intersection of the said right of way with the south line of Lee street; thence at an angle of 68 degrees and 40 minutes with the last described line west along the southerly line of Lee street 1036.9 feet to a point; thence 34.8 feet southwesterly to the place of beginning; containing an approximate area of 16.164 acres; including buildings, seed house and fertilizer room, hull house and mill storage, press room and huller and linter room, meal and cake room, engine room, boiler house and stack, office including furniture and equipment, stable and equipment, repair shop and equipment, paint shop, cotton shed, gin room, unloading shed and cotton storage, together with all machinery for a complete 6-press oil mill, including 8 Smith-Valle presses, 90 boxes, 16 Carver linters, seed cleaning machinery, 2 hullers, separating machinery, rolls, cookers, cake former, attrition mill, cake breaker, cake trimmer, electric lighting system, sprinkler system, and all belting, shafting, pulleys and conveyors used in connection with the mill, boilers equipped to burn fuel oil, fuel oil storage tanks, hydrants and hose. Five 70-caw gin stand with all belts, pulleys, conveyors and appliances used in connection therewith.

2.

Being all that parcel or tract of land situated in the town of Bennetville, Parish of Rapides, and State of Louisiana, bounded and described as follows: On the west by a public road; on the east by Bayou Beou; on the north and south by property owned by Mrs. J. L. Helm. This property is about 5 miles south of Cheneyville on the country road, and a small settlement known as Bennetville. Also buildings, including gin house, boiler and engine room, and all machinery for a three 70-caw gin outfit.

3.

All seed houses and scales, house and scales at Forest Hill, Louisiana, scales at Cottonport, Louisiana, house at Meeker, Louisiana.

4.

All accounts and bills receivable.

5.

50 shares of capital stock in Longbridge Cotton Oil Company, par value of \$100.

6.

16 shares of capital stock in Michel Gin Company, Ltd., par value \$100, and 67 shares in Glennmore Gin Company, par value \$10.

7.

All other assets.

SONIA COTTON OIL CO., LTD.

AUCTION SALE

Marshall Oil Company

MARSHALL, TEXAS

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company in Marshall, Texas, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday, May 27, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale *in lieu* of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the company. As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

First—Being that tract or parcel of land situated in the city of Marshall, County of Harrison, State of Texas, bounded and described as follows: Being all of blocks 28 to 32 and the intervening portion of Jackson street, bound on the north side by Beauregard street and on the south by Grand avenue, on the west by Johnson and on the east by Hood streets, having a 240-foot frontage on Johnson and Hood streets and a 350-foot frontage, including that of the vacated Jackson street on Beauregard street and Grand avenue. That portion of Jackson street between blocks 28 and 32 has been vacated by city ordinances passed by the City Council in 1904; the area of the site exclusive of Jackson street aggregates 115,200 square feet. The buildings include seed house, boiler room and stack, engine room, linter room, press room, cake mill room, meal storage and linter press rooms, hull house, grabot gin, linter storage, stable and office. The machinery includes a complete equipment for a three-press cottonseed oil mill, three Van Winkle presses, forty-two boxes, ten Carver linters, seed cleaning machinery, double hulling outfit, rolls, cookers, cake former, cake trimmer, cake breaker, attrition mill, hull and meal sackers, railroad track scales, platform scales, hose houses and hydrants, fire hose, office building and office equipment, dwelling house, stable, linter storage, electric lighting system, boilers equipped to burn natural gas which is used for fuel, all belting, shafting, pulleys, conveyors and equipment used in connection with the mill.

Second—Seed houses and scales:

Seed houses and scales located at Karnak, Big Sandy, Elmo, Ashland, Baldwin, Hallsville, Jonesville, Graceon; house at Lodi, Lanier, Texas. Scales at Linnan, Texas.

Third—Lots 1, 2-3-4-5-6, Block 10, Urquhart division, and lot 7 in west half of Eighth, Block 121, in Urquhart division, located in the City of Jefferson, County of Marion, State of Texas, on which is located seed house and scales.

Fourth—All accounts and bills receivable.

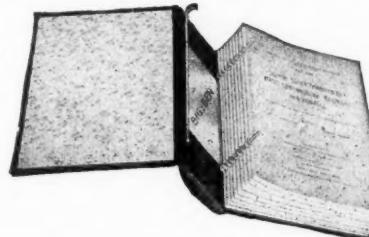
Fifth—All other assets.

MARSHALL OIL COMPANY.

SAVE YOUR NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

How often have you wished to refer to an article or an item of trade information or some valuable trade statistics in some back copy of The National Provisioner, only to find that copy lost or mutilated? You will be glad to know that we have succeeded at last in securing a really practical binder. You can now have your Provisioner in the form of a handsomely bound book ready to refer to at any time.

The new binder is the simplest made. The binding is as simple as sticking papers on an



ordinary file. Each binder holds 26 copies of The National Provisioner, or an entire volume. The binder has the appearance of a regular bound book. The cover is of cloth board and the name is stamped in gold. The binder makes a substantially-bound volume that will be a valuable part of your office equipment or a handy addition to your library.

By special arrangement with the manufacturers we can furnish you with this binder for only one dollar. Merely send us your name and address. Simply say: "Send me your binder. I enclose \$1." The binder will be sent promptly, all charges prepaid.

AUCTION SALE

Vicksburg Cotton Oil Company

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company at Vicksburg, Miss., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Friday, May 29, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds ($\frac{2}{3}$) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale *in lieu* of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. As divided into parcels the property to be sold is as follows:

1.

Certain parcels of land located in the city of Vicksburg, County of Warren, State of Mississippi, described as follows: One parcel beginning at the northwest corner of Levy and Depot streets; thence west 144 feet along the north side of Depot street to a point; thence north 187.5 feet to point; thence northeasterly 74.77 feet to Levy street; thence south approximately 212 feet along the west line of Levy street to place of beginning, including lots 9 to 14, inclusive; containing an area of 21,173 square feet, more or less.

One parcel of land beginning on Depot street; thence running south 122.9 feet to a point; thence east 48 feet to a point; thence north 122.9 feet to a point; thence west 48 feet to place of beginning, including lots 19 and 20, containing an area of 5899 feet more or less.

One parcel of land beginning at Levy street; thence running west approximately 212 feet to a point; thence south 56.58 feet to a point; thence northeasterly approximately 223 feet to the west line of Levy street; thence along the west line of Levy street to the place of beginning, including lots 10 and 25, containing an area of 5483 square feet more or less, and including buildings consisting of seed house, mill storage, cake and press room, press room and mill, engine room and shop, linter press room, ginnery and sack house, boiler house, office building and equipment, linter storage and hull house. A part of these buildings extend into the street and on the property owned by the A. & B. Railway Company, and leased from the railway company.

Also machinery comprising a complete 8-press oil mill, including 8 Smith-Valle presses, 112 boxes, 18 Carver linters, seed cleaning machinery, double hulling outfit, rolls, French continuous cooker, French cake former, cake stripper, cake trimmer, cake breaker, attrition mill, a complete 4-stand 80-saw gin outfit, electric light system, sprinkler system, all belts, pulleys, shafting and conveyors in connection with these machines; also storage tanks, railroad track scales, platform scales, all tools and equipment used in connection with the mill.

2.

Seed houses and scales, including house and scales at Bovina, scales, Tallulah, Pickens and West, and Morgan City, Miss.

3.

All accounts and bills receivable.

4.

All other assets.

VICKSBURG COTTON OIL COMPANY.

May 9, 1914.

AUCTION SALE AUCTION SALE

Vicksburg Refining Company

VICKSBURG, MISS.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company, Vicksburg, Miss., commencing at 12 o'clock noon.

Friday, May 29, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (1/3) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (2/3) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the Company. As divided into parcels the property to be sold is as follows:

1.

All of lots 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26 in square 2 in that portion of said city of Vicksburg known as the Upper Press Survey of the said city of Vicksburg, County of Warren, and State of Mississippi, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west line of Levy street south of Depot street; thence west 144 feet; thence south 102 feet; thence northeasterly to Levy street; thence north 83.5 feet along Levy street to the place of beginning, including brick building 101 feet by 123 feet 4 inches.

2.

All tanks, pumps, pipes, fittings, shafting, belting, pulleys, fire hose, hose racks and equipment of all kinds.

3.

Accounts and bills receivable.

4.

All other assets.
VICKSBURG REFINING COMPANY.

WHY YOU SHOULD KEEP A FILE.

In connection with the practical trade information published every week on page 18, The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of The National Provisioner he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the papers may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

Tennille Oil Company

TENNILLE, GA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company in Tennille, Ga., commencing at 10 A. M.

Wednesday, June 3, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (1/3) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (2/3) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the company.

As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

First—A certain tract of land located in the city of Tennille, Washington County, Georgia; commencing at a stake on the west side of J. D. Franklin's tenant house, about one-fourth of a mile west of the depot of the Central of Georgia Railway, and running west along the line of the right of way 450 feet, thence at right angles south 315 feet; thence at right angles east 502 1/4 feet; thence at right angles north 315 feet to right of way of the Central of Georgia Railway Company; thence eastwardly along the right of way of said Central of Georgia Railway Company to the point of beginning. Also an adjoining parcel, running in an easterly direction and adjoining the right of way of the Central of Georgia Railway Company 70 1/4 feet; thence in a southerly direction 103 feet; thence in a westerly direction 98 feet; thence in a northeasterly direction 90 feet to starting point. Together with all the buildings, machinery and equipment situated thereon, comprising three-press oil mill and an eight-stand cotton gin, including the following fifteen buildings: Seed house, mill, roller room and engine room, repair shop, tower, meal house, hull house, engine room, gin house, unloading shed, cotton shed, stable, store room and oil tank house; also office building, office furniture and equipment, out-houses, canopy, paving and fences, electric lighting machines, storage tanks; also complete outfit of machinery for a three-press oil mill, including boilers, engines, four Platt Iron Works cookers, one Smith-Vale cake former, three Smith-Vale fifteen-box hydraulic presses, one rotary pump, one cake breaker, one scientific attrition mill, two disc hullers, ten Carver Cotton Gin Company linters, one three-head Carver Linter saw-filing machine, and all other usual equipment, including belts, pulleys, shafting, conveyors, etc.

Second—Seed houses and scales. House at Harrison, Georgia, 18 by 30, brick piers. House at Harrison, Georgia, 18 by 30, brick piers. Scales at Harrison, Georgia. Donovan, Georgia, house 20 by 26 and scales. Wrightsville, Georgia, house 16 by 20, two sets of scales. Dexter, Georgia, house 18 by 30, two sets of scales. Chester, Georgia, house 18 by 22, brick piers and scales. House at Yonkers, Georgia, 20 by 20, and scales. House at Cadwell, Georgia, 16 by 20, and scales. House at Plainfield, Georgia, and scales. House at Peacock, Georgia, 18 by 20. Scales at Hawkinsville, Georgia. House at McIntyre, Georgia, 16 by 20, painted, scales at McIntyre, Georgia. House at Toombsboro, Georgia, 16 by 20, painted, and scales. House at Oconee, Georgia, 18 by 20, painted, and scales. House at Davishoro, Georgia, 18 by 30, brick piers, painted, and scales. Scales at Louisville, Georgia; scales at Adrian, Georgia; scales at Norris, Georgia; scales at Metter, Georgia. House at Sandersville, Georgia, 18 by 36, iron roof, brick piers; two scales at Sandersville, Georgia. House at Chalker, 18 by 22; scales at Warthen; house at Mitchell, 20 by

30; scales at Mitchell; house at Avera, 20 by 24; scales at Avera. Two scales at Tennille, not installed. Two scales at Bartow, Georgia.

Third—Accounts receivable.

Fourth—All other assets.

TENNILLE OIL COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE

Conyers Oil Company

CONYERS, GA.

Will sell its assets at Public Sale at the office of the Company in Conyers, Ga., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

Monday, June 1, 1914

The assets of the company, including real estate, personal property, bills receivable, accounts receivable, etc., are to be sold at public auction. The property to be sold includes real estate with improvements consisting of buildings, machinery, complete equipment for manufacturing crude cottonseed oil, cake, meal, hulls and linters, office building with furniture, supplies, etc.

The assets have been divided and will first be offered for sale in parcels and then will be offered for sale as an entirety.

TERMS OF SALE: As evidence of good faith, each bidder shall be required to deposit at the time of sale, in cash or certified checks or evidence of indebtedness owing to creditors by the company ten per cent. (10%) of his bid or bids, the remainder payable as follows: Personal property in cash on delivery; real estate and improvements in cash, or, at purchaser's option, one-third (1/3) (including deposit) in cash on delivery of title papers; two-thirds (2/3) in one year; all deferred payments to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum from date of sale, payable semi-annually until paid, and payable at purchaser's option, at any time prior to maturity.

The highest and best aggregate bid will be accepted and the property knocked down and absolutely sold to the person or persons making the highest and best bid, or bids under the terms of the sale. Any creditor, or creditors, of the company shall have and be accorded the right to pay the amount of his bid or bids *pro tanto* by the surrender of indebtedness owing by the company, at par value and interest accrued to date of settlement or the extent to which said indebtedness would share in the general distribution of the net proceeds of such sale in lieu of cash.

All deferred payments are to be secured by purchase lien notes in case of real estate, and by other satisfactory security, and of such form and substance as may be satisfactory to seller.

A continuous default for thirty days in the payment of any installment of principal and interest shall render all indebtedness of the person in default immediately due and payable.

Additional detailed information regarding the assets to be sold will be furnished to interested prospective buyers upon application to the officers of the company.

As divided into parcels, the property to be sold is as follows:

First—Real estate, buildings and machinery, described as follows: Being a parcel of land in the city of Conyers, on the north side of the Georgia Railroad in the Sixteenth District of Rockdale County, same being part of original lot number 273, and comprising 2.57 acres. This property has a frontage of 439 1/2 feet on the Georgia Railway and a depth of 899 feet on Decatur street, on which it has a frontage of 27 feet.

On the above real estate is located a complete oil mill, consisting of two Van Winkle presses with French boxes, six Carver linters, seed cleaner, double hulling outfit, cookers, cake breaker, cake mill, linter press, rolls, and all the usual and customary machinery of a complete two-press oil mill; also one double ginning outfit consisting of seven 70-saw gins operated by independent power plant, elevated water tank for fire protection, two wells, city water works with hose and hydrant, office buildings and equipment, railroad track scales, oil storage tanks, two seed houses, bulk house, storage house.

Second—Seed house and scales located at Conyers, Georgia; seed house, 20 by 30, location second house west of depot, south side railway track, box built. One set of scales located on lower edge of town of Conyers, next to Marietta Fertilizer Company warehouse. Seed house at Almon, 20 by 30, location second house east from depot on right-hand side of railway, built box. Seed house and scales at Lithonia, Georgia; seed house 20 by 30 feet, weather-boarded, location first house west of depot on Georgia Railway right of way; built on north side and end wise to track; scales joining seed house. Seed house at Redan, Georgia, size 20 by 30, location second house east of Georgia depot, built box and lengthwise to track on railway right of way. Scales at Decatur, Georgia. M. A. Oakes warehouse in Decatur, Georgia. Scales on property of J. L. Chapp one mile northeast of Lithonia. Scales at Stone Mountain, Georgia. Scales at Ingleside, Georgia, about half mile from Georgia Railroad on property controlled by W. L. Robinson.

Third—Accounts, bills receivable.

Fourth—All other assets.

CONYERS OIL COMPANY.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—The market continues active with further trading in different varieties, and prices rule firm on late salting stock. The packers are very firm on May salting hides of every variety, but have been inclined to be free sellers of late at quotation rates. On account of the good crop prospects a general improvement is looked for in the leather business. The underlying conditions in the hide and leather trade are not helping the bears on shoe leather, who are talking about large Eastern failures in other lines recently. Some further sales have been made ahead of heavy native cows, and the firmest end of the market at present is on native varieties, although the packers here are talking about New York kosher branded hides bringing good prices this week, which they say is tending to keep the market firm West, especially on butt brands and Colorados. Native steers are in good inquiry for late salting, with Mays firm at 18½c., but earlier salting continues dull and easy. The last sale noted yesterday of 3@4 cars of late March and mostly Aprils by a packer at 18½c. were of extra light average. Regular heavy average February-March salting is entirely neglected and nominal at 17½@17¾c., with few buyers willing to bid the inside figure and one packer who sold out all his Mays at 18½c. from all points is only offering Aprils now at 18½c., as he withdrew Marchs, probably for his tanning account. Texas steers have eased off slightly along with other kinds of branded and, as noted recently, one packer sold about six cars of March-April heavies at 19c.; a reduction of ¼c. Another packer, however, is still asking 19½c., and is reported to have refused a 19c. bid. One packer, however, is reported to have sold about 3,000 March-April lights and extremes together at 18½c., which price is no lower, but slightly under what was being asked for lights. Another packer has withdrawn lights and extremes from the market, but reports no sales. Butt brands and Colorados are unchanged with no further sales, with last trading at 17½c. for May butt brands, 17½c. for February-March-April butts and 17c. for February-March-April Colorados. Branded cows are unchanged as per last sales of Southwesterns at 18½c. Mays and 18½c. Aprils. Native cows continue the strongest and most active feature of the market. Buyers are still purchasing heavies ahead and another packer has sold 3,500 of May salting forward from Kansas City and Omaha at 18½c. Lights last sold at 18½c. for Aprils and 19c. for Mays. Native bulls are steady and one packer sold a single car from St. Louis of light average January-February-March salting at 15½c. Branded bulls are steady, with last sales at 14½c.

Later.—Further trading reported includes 2,000 packer Southwestern April light native cows at 18½c., and 2,000 ditto of May salting at 19c. Understood these are also going to Canada. Another packer sold 4,000 March-April Colorados at 17½c. One broker admits that four cars of one packer's light average mostly April native steers sold at 18½c., but this is believed to be the sale previously noted of 2,500 St. Louis light average at 18c. for all weights together, which is equal to 18½c. for the lot run 5 per cent. lights and extremes. Another packer talks 18½c. for any April native steers unsold. Packers ask 19½c. for April

heavy Texas steers, but would include Mays along with them.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Dealers generally are feeling very firm on the market, and as the season for better quality advances higher prices are expected with values moving up more in line with packer cows. A sale recently made here of a car of heavy cows at 16½c. was not previously commented upon, as with no details of description on the lot the price was out of line with the market, but now it is learned that these heavy cows consisted chiefly of last fall hides and were above regular late receipts in quality. Buffs held firm at 15½@16c. for fresh receipts, which contain some shedders, and offerings are light as most dealers have few and are in no hurry to sell. Heavy cows are not in much demand, but are mostly held firm at 15½c., with some lots containing fall stock held at 16c. There are bids of 15½c. which are mostly refused. Extremes are firm and in good request. Regular stock running 60 @65 per cent. No. 2s rules at 16½@17c., with several cars sold recently at 17c. and extra choice stock is held up to 17½@17½c. Heavy steers dull at 15½c. to 16c. asked. Bulls steady 13½@14c., with some held at 14½c.

CALFSKINS.—The market is unchanged. It is thought some business may be consummated in packers at around 21c., but no trading is confirmed as yet. Best Chicago cities rule around 20½c., and ordinary Chicago cities 20@20½c. Outside cities are also quoted at 20@20½c., but these mixed with countries have sold in Ohio down to 19½c. Regular countries range 18½@19½c., as to sections, quality, etc. Kips are unchanged at 18½c. asked for packers, cities around 18c., mixed lots 17½c., and countries 17c. The weakness in light calf and deacons is illustrated by the sale noted yesterday by a Chicago dealer of a car of these at \$1.15 for the 7@8-lb. light calf and 95c. for under 7-lb. deacons.

Later.—Some Chicago cities are reported sold at 20½c. for a car or two, but these are not the best Chicago cities.

SHEEPSKINS.—The market is firm. Packer shearlings rule at 45c., as per the sale noted yesterday of three cars at this price for stock as it runs. Special shearlings are held up to 50c., and this is asked for May takeoff. Packer wool pelts are held at high prices, but no sales are noted above last quotations, and there are not many wool pelts now on hand.

HORSE HIDES.—Straight cities \$5.60@5.85, good mixed lots around \$5.50; countries down to \$5.25.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Although it was not expected that the negotiations pending in common varieties would result in stronger prices such has nevertheless been the case, and the market has advanced ¼c. About 1,700 Puerto Cabellos, etc., have been sold at 29½c., and it is understood that about 3,800 Bogotas, etc., that arrived on the "Allemmania" sold on the basis of 30c. for mountains, as some Savanillas on this vessel brought 29c., or an advance of ¼c. The 3,600 Bogotas, etc., in recently on the "Trent" are not reported sold, but it is possible that these may also have been sold on the basis of 30c. for mountains. It is reported, however, that some common hides have been placed in store to await a higher market that at present prevails. River Plates are firm with offerings very small. Actual sales are reported at higher prices than were obtained a while ago, although not up to recent rates asked. One sale has been made of a thousand or two of Buenos Aires 50 per cent. seconds, 10½@11½ kilos at 27½c., which is ¾c. higher than was obtained for similar description hides by the same shipper a fortnight or so ago, but the asking price on these hides yesterday was 28½c. Some other ship-

pers talk over these prices for Buenos Aires, but these shippers make an allowance of 1½ per cent. on untrimmed hides, which would account for a better price.

WET SALTED HIDES.—The market on River Plate frigorificos continues to steadily decline, and the weakness is more on account of a lack of demand than the advancing winter season. The only fresh sale reported is a lot of 3,000 Uruguayan steers sold to the United States at the reported price of 28½c. From other sources it is reported that the price on the recent sale of Argentina steers noted at 18½c. was at \$41.25 in Argentine gold, and that the Uruguayan sold at less than \$41 Argentine. There are large offerings of all kinds of frigorificos, and as Europe does not seem to be interested bids are being anxiously solicited from tanners in America, but without much success, although prices now appear at a level which would seem to be attractive as compared with domestic packer branded hides. La Blanca frigorifico steers are offered at 18½c., with counter bids solicited, and these are also offered at 20c. delivered here on New York reweights, and as these are back salting shorter-haired hides that formerly brought higher prices, it means that the speculators who offer them are ready to take a loss. No fresh sales are noted of Mexicans or Cubans. It is reported that the S. S. "Camaguey" will be the last boat to arrive here on the Ward Line at least for some time to come, and in consequence of this lack of prospective arrivals Mexican importers are disposed to hold firm. The S. S. "Havana" brought 1,500 bds. of Havanas for export.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—A fair demand continues, and the market continues to be unchanged. In regard to sales of Colorados noted recently further details concerning these sales are that the one packer who sold two cars of Aprils secured 16½c. for early Aprils and 17c. for late Aprils, and that the other packer sold about six cars or about 1,500 each of February, March and April salting at 16½c. for the February-March, and 16½c. for the Aprils, and possibly a part car of about 300 December Colorados was included at 16½c. One packer has also sold a car of March-April all weight cows at 17c. No sales are noted of native steers.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues generally firm. Although the demand is not active there is something being done all the time, and the receipts at country points which have been small right along have been diminished still further of late. Any good lots of buffs are generally held firm at 16c. and although no sales are noted here at this price it is understood that most Pennsylvania, Ohio and other Middle West dealers refuse to take any less, and that bids of 15½c. have been turned down for late receipt lots. Extremes are still in demand and offerings are limited. Extremes from sections where grubs are few are firmly held at 17½@17½c. It is reported that a Western packer who collects country hides in New Jersey recently sold a car of all weight cows at 16c. flat.

CALFSKINS.—The market continues unchanged, with a fair demand for heavy stock and light skins very draggy and still weak. Prices are quoted unchanged as listed yesterday.

European.

Outside of some inquiry for light weight hides and heavy weight calf business is very quiet. A sale is reported made in Boston of some Montevideo calfskins of 5 lbs. average dry at 28c. per pound, but Buenos Aires Nanato calf of 1@1½c. kilos are offered at 25c., with buyers here talking under 20c., and sales reported in Europe at more than can be secured here. Last auctions showed that cow hides were strong in Germany, but lower in France.

Chicago Section

Just how poor some of our boasted rich men are the income tax collector can tell you.

Simple as A B C does not apply to the A B C phase of the Mexican situation, evidently.

Little differences arising from party creed or nationality are nothing if a man has principle.

The crop of would-be Cook county treasurers promises to be large this year. Oh, what will the harvest be?

H. H. Moore, the well-known tallow and grease man, is now associated with the Davidson Commission Company.

Every time! Give us the pilot who knows where the rocks are not, in preference to the one who knows where they are.

John D., Sr., and Jr., are—possibly unwillingly—taking up some of the calcimine just for the moment. "Great to be rich!"

Our Colonel shot (and shot at) all kinds of things, and escaped being hurt until he tried shooting rapids in South America!

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1914, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 11.67 cents per lb.

Huerta—according to reports—is some fighter, including booze. One of these days he will have to admit that little line in Kipling's famous pome: "You're a better man than I am, Gordongin!"

On Monday last Federal Judge Geiger sentenced John F. Jelke, oleomargarine manufacturer, to two years' imprisonment in the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., and to pay a fine of \$10,000.

FOOD LAW GUARANTY ABOLISHED.

(Continued from page 15.)

the guaranties so filed. The manufacturer was then allowed to use this serial number on this label in connection with the legend "Guaranteed Under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906." There was no requirement,

however, that any manufacturer should file such a guaranty.

A large proportion of the public took these words to mean that the government in some way guaranteed the article. In an endeavor to make it clear that the guarantee was not the guarantee of the government, the legend was amended December 8, 1908, to read "Guaranteed by (name of guarantor) Under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906." The public, however, persisted in taking these words, even after the amended form was employed, to mean that the Federal Government had actually analyzed and found the product so labeled to be pure and wholesome and of standard quality.

This misinterpretation on the part of the public was, in some cases, encouraged by manufacturers, and there is no question that the serial number and legend were used in some instances to increase the sale of highly undesirable foods and drugs for interstate shipment of which the manufacturers were later prosecuted and fined.

Only Individual Guarantees to be Permitted.

The only guaranty approved by the new regulation for use after May 1, 1915, is the individual guaranty identifying the goods sold by the manufacturer to the dealer. This guaranty can be incorporated in the invoice or bill of sale specifying the goods covered by use of a form, stamped or printed in the document, and signed by the manufacturer. When the goods are properly described in the document, they can be referred to in the guaranty, without repetition of the detailed description contained in the invoice or bill of sale.

This guaranty should not appear on the label or package of the product. In the meanwhile the public is notified that the presence of a serial number and the words "Guaranteed Under the Food and Drugs Act" on packages merely means a guaranty to the dealer that the manufacturer is legally responsible for his goods, and in no sense implies that the Federal authority has investigated or approved the quality of the goods so labeled.

The remainder of the regulation, which deals with the method of using the guaranty, is as follows:

"(b) The use on the label or package of any food or drug of any serial number required to be canceled by paragraph (a) of this regulation is prohibited.

"(c) Any wholesaler, manufacturer, jobber or other party residing in the United States may furnish to any dealer to whom he sells any article of food or drug a guaranty that such article is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, as amended.

"(d) Each guaranty to afford protection shall be signed by, and shall contain the name and address of, the wholesaler, manufacturer, jobber, dealer or other party residing in the United States making the sale of the article or articles covered by it to the dealer, and shall be to the effect that such article or articles are not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

"(e) Each guaranty in respect to any article or articles should be incorporated in or attached to the bill of sale, invoice, bill of lading or other schedule, giving the names and quantities of the article or articles sold, and should not appear on the labels or packages.

"(f) No dealer in food or drug products will be liable to prosecution if he can establish that the articles were sold under a guaranty given in compliance with this regulation."

HOG RECEIPTS AT ST. LOUIS.

Hog receipts at St. Louis for the month of April were 197,312 head and of this total 85,632 head, or 43 per cent., were taken out by the shippers. In April of 1913 total hog receipts were 189,664 head, and the order trade took 62,779 head, or 33 per cent. of the aggregate run.

Since the first of January of this year total hog receipts at the St. Louis National Stock Yards foot up 978,118 head, and order trade shipments for the same period amounted to 455,638 head, or 46 per cent. of the total receipts. From January 1 to May 1 of last year total hog receipts were 885,850 head, of which shippers got 374,804 head, or 42 per cent.

The following table shows monthly receipts and shipments of hogs from St. Louis for the first quarter of 1914 with comparisons for similar period last year:

	1914	1913
	Receipts. Shipments. %	Receipts. Shipments. %
January	291,341 135,919 46	282,960 120,229 42
February	265,284 132,744 50	219,015 95,926 43
March	224,181 101,343 45	194,211 95,870 49
April	197,312 85,632 43	189,664 62,779 33
1914 to date.....	978,118 455,638 46	885,850 374,804 42
		St. Louis National Stock Yards Reporter.

CORN OIL

Tanks or in Barrels. When in the market, let us figure with you. Get on our list for market quotations.

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tower way above all others

It is a product of which we are justly proud.
Did you ever hear of anyone change after once using

ANHYDROUS **SUPREME** AMMONIA

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U. S. YARDS

We have a Kissel-Kar Truck that will exactly meet your needs.



John Hetzel, Chicago Packer, uses A FLEET OF KisselKar Trucks.

The Packer who has been doubtful about motor trucks meeting the demands of his particular business should investigate the new series of KisselKar Trucks. There are six sizes—1500 lbs., 1, 1½, 2½, 3½ and 6 tons. Bodies are built to order, so there is no delivery duty into which a KisselKar truck will not fit.

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You are not asked to readjust your delivery system to the truck—just tell us what you want to haul and we'll furnish a truck that will do the work expeditiously and economically.

Mechanically, no trucks are better than Kissel-Kar Trucks. Compare them, point by point, with

others, and then ask present owners for their experiences.

Send for the new truck book with 350 illustrations of KisselKar Trucks in actual use—it's free to you for the asking. Write now while it is on your mind.

Kissel Motor Car Co., 550 Kissel Avenue, Hartford, Wis.

New York, Boston, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Kansas City, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Oakland, Dallas, and 350 other American and Canadian Points.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 27	19,822	952	33,502	21,777
Tuesday, April 28	2,865	4,449	16,057	23,453
Wednesday, April 29	18,575	2,449	26,620	21,327
Thursday, April 30	4,607	1,699	20,850	13,030
Friday, May 1	936	566	14,000	6,957
Saturday, May 2	105	11	7,192	3,157

Total last week..... 46,910 10,126 118,311 89,701
 Previous week..... 48,217 10,658 94,536 100,165
 Cor. time, 1913..... 46,719 14,744 132,362 75,221
 Cor. time, 1912..... 56,413 10,176 172,274 77,953

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 27	6,141	42	8,077	5,902
Tuesday, April 28	1,337	102	4,062	6,256
Wednesday, April 29	4,684	16	7,231	5,480
Thursday, April 30	4,831	9	4,043	6,882
Friday, May 1	1,515	...	3,934	3,061
Saturday, May 2	169	...	2,804	450

Total last week..... 18,677 171 30,151 28,031
 Previous week..... 17,633 247 27,948 28,698
 Cor. time, 1913..... 17,934 231 27,351 11,756
 Cor. time, 1912..... 20,067 202 40,417 14,399

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to May 2, 1914.....	781,611	2,385,992	1,823,478
Same period, 1913.....	821,357	2,603,065	1,516,389

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

	Week ending May 2, 1914.....	410,000
Previous week.....	371,000	
Cor. week, 1914.....	471,000	
Cor. week, 1912.....	546,000	
Total year to date.....	8,128,000	
Same period, 1913.....	8,417,000	

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to May 2, 1914.....	109,600	297,000	223,300
Week ago.....	113,600	256,100	235,200
Year ago.....	106,700	348,400	195,100
Two years ago.....	130,900	441,600	173,400

Combined receipts at six markets for 1914 to date and same period a year ago:

	1914.	1913.
Cattle.....	1,959,000	2,168,000
Hogs.....	5,982,000	6,370,000
Sheep.....	4,044,000	3,520,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Week ending May 2, 1914:	17,700
Armour & Co.	11,700	
Swift & Co.	10,000	
S. & S. Co.	7,600	
Hammond Co.	5,400	
Western P. Co.	7,600	
Anglo-American Independent P. Co.	5,100	
Boyd, Lunham & Co.	5,200	
Roberts & Oake	4,600	
Brennan P. Co.	2,900	
Miller & Hart	3,800	
Others	6,100	

Totals..... \$9,900

Previous week..... 71,700

1913..... 112,600

1912..... 126,100

Total year to date..... 1,790,000

Same period last year..... 2,056,400

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$8.45	\$8.45	\$5.45	\$7.40
Previous week.....	8.45	8.60	5.55	7.55
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.00	8.45	6.35	8.00
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.95	7.69	7.10	9.35
Cor. week, 1911.....	5.85	5.89	4.15	5.30

CATTLE.

Steers, good to choice heavy..... \$8.50@9.60
 Steers, fair to good..... 7.65@8.50
 Yearlings, good to choice..... 8.50@9.40
 Inferior steers..... 7.25@7.85
 Stockers..... 6.00@7.40
 Feeding steers..... 7.40@8.25
 Medium to good beef cows..... 5.00@6.50
 Stock cows..... 5.00@6.50
 Fair to choice heifers..... 7.25@8.75
 Stock heifers..... 6.00@7.00
 Good to choice cows..... 6.25@7.40
 Common to good cutters..... 5.25@5.90

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Butcher bulls	6.00@7.00
Bologna bulls	5.75@6.40
Good to choice calves	8.00@9.00
Heavy calves	5.50@7.50

HOGS.

Chooch Light, 170 to 195 lbs.....	\$8.40@8.55
Light mixed, 170 to 200 lbs.....	8.35@8.50
Prime light butchers, 200 to 230 lbs.....	8.40@8.55
Medium weight butchers, 230 to 270 lbs.....	8.40@8.55
Prime heavy butchers, 270 to 300 lbs.....	8.35@8.50

Mixed packing	8.35@8.45
Heavy packing	8.30@8.45
Pigs	7.75@8.25
Boars	3.00@4.00
Stags	8.65@9.00

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Colorado lambs	\$28.00@8.40
Fed western lambs	7.50@6.35
Clipped lambs	6.40@7.40
Feeding wethers	4.00@6.50
Fed western wethers	6.25@6.75
Native ewes	3.50@6.50
Clipped wethers	5.50@6.00
Clipped yearlings	5.75@6.50
Feeding lambs	6.50@7.35

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CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1914.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$10.45
July	19.70	19.77½	19.67½	19.77½
September	19.80	19.87½	19.80	19.87½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	8.71½	9.00	8.95	9.00
July	10.02½	10.05	10.00	10.05
September	10.17½	10.20	10.17½	10.20

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	10.85	10.87½	10.85	10.87½
July	11.02½	11.05	11.02½	11.05
September	11.15	11.17½	11.15	11.17½

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1914.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$10.50
July	19.80	19.80	19.80	19.82½
September	19.92½	20.00	19.90	19.92½

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	9.92½	9.92½	9.90	9.92½
July	10.07½	10.07½	10.02½	10.07½
September	10.20	10.23	10.20	10.25

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
May	10.97½	10.97½	10.92½	10.95
July	11.07½	11.10	11.07½	11.10
September	11.20	11.22	11.17½	11.22½

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1914.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	19.55
July	19.85	19.90	19.85	19.85
September	19.95	19.97½	19.95	19.95

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	10.07½	10.10	10.07½	10.10
July	10.22½	10.27½	10.22½	10.27½
September	10.30	10.30	10.30	10.35

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
</tr

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	13 1/4 @ 14
Good native steers	13 @ 13 1/2
Native steers, medium	12 1/2 @ 13
Heifers, good	13 @ 13 1/4
Cows	11 1/2 @ 12
Hind Quarters, choice	16 @ 16
Fore Quarters, choice	12 1/2 @ 11 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Steer Chucks	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Boneless Chucks	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Medium Plates	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Steer Plates	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Cow Rounds	11 @ 11
Steer Rounds	12 1/2 @ 13
Cow Loins	12 @ 13 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	22 @ 22
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	35 @ 35
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	29 @ 29
Strip Loins	13 @ 13
Sirloin Butts	16 @ 16
Shoulder Clods	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Bells	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Rump Butts	14 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Trimmings	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Shank	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	11 @ 11 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	13 @ 13
Steer Ribs, Light	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 12
Flank Steak	14 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Hind Shanks	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	8 @ 8
Hearts	9 @ 9
Tongues	17 @ 17
Sweetbreads	25 @ 25
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 @ 8 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Brains	8 @ 8
Kidneys, each	8 @ 8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	13 @ 13
Light Carcass	14 @ 14
Good Carcass	15 @ 15
Good Saddles	16 @ 16
Medium Racks	13 @ 13
Good Racks	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	8 @ 8
Sweatbreads	55 @ 55
Plucks	55 @ 55
Heads, each	30 @ 30

Lamb.

Good Caul	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Saddles, Caul	17 @ 17
R. D. Lamb Racks	11 @ 11
Caul Lamb Racks	11 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Lamb Pries, per lb.	18 @ 18
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	11 @ 11
Good Sheep	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Medium Saddles	13 @ 13
Good Saddles	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Good Racks	9 @ 9
Medium Racks	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Mutton Legs	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Mutton Loins	9 @ 9
Mutton Stew	8 @ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	13 @ 13
Pork Loins	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Leaf Lard	10 @ 10
Tenderloins	32 @ 32
Spare Ribs	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Butts	14 @ 14
Hocks	8 @ 8
Trimmings	9 @ 9
Extra Lean Trimmings	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Tails	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Snouts	6 @ 6
Pigs' Feet	4 @ 4
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 6
Blade Bones	9 @ 9
Blade Meat	10 @ 10
Cheek Meat	9 @ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	5 @ 5
Neck Bones	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Pork Hearts	7 @ 7
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Pork Tongues	14 @ 14
Slip Bones	6 @ 6
Tail Bones	7 @ 7
Brains	1 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Backfat	11 @ 11
Hams	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Calas	12 @ 12
Bellies	17 @ 17
Shoulders	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	11 @ 11

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

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Steer Plates	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Cow Rounds	11 @ 11
Steer Rounds	12 1/2 @ 13
Cow Loins	12 @ 13 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy	22 @ 22
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	35 @ 35
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	29 @ 29
Strip Loins	13 @ 13
Sirloin Butts	16 @ 16
Shoulder Clods	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Bells	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Rump Butts	14 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Trimmings	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Shank	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Cow Ribs, Common, Light	11 @ 11 1/2
Cow Ribs, Heavy	13 @ 13
Steer Ribs, Light	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Loin Ends, steer, native	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	12 @ 12
Flank Steak	14 1/4 @ 14 1/4
Hind Shanks	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	8 @ 8
Hearts	9 @ 9
Tongues	17 @ 17
Sweetbreads	25 @ 25
Ox Tail, per lb.	8 @ 8 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Brains	8 @ 8
Kidneys, each	8 @ 8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	13 @ 13
Light Carcass	14 @ 14
Good Carcass	15 @ 15
Good Saddles	16 @ 16
Medium Racks	13 @ 13
Good Racks	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	8 @ 8
Sweatbreads	55 @ 55
Plucks	55 @ 55
Heads, each	30 @ 30

Lamb.

Good Caul	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Saddles, Caul	17 @ 17
R. D. Lamb Racks	11 @ 11
Caul Lamb Racks	11 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Lamb Pries, per lb.	18 @ 18
Lamb Tongues, each	4 @ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

Mutton.

Good Sheep	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Medium Saddles	13 @ 13
Good Saddles	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Good Racks	9 @ 9
Medium Racks	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Mutton Legs	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Mutton Loins	9 @ 9
Mutton Stew	8 @ 8
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	13 @ 13
Pork Loins	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Leaf Lard	10 @ 10
Tenderloins	32 @ 32
Spare Ribs	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Butts	14 @ 14
Hocks	8 @ 8
Trimmings	9 @ 9
Extra Lean Trimmings	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Tails	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Snouts	6 @ 6
Pigs' Feet	4 @ 4
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 6
Blade Bones	9 @ 9
Blade Meat	10 @ 10
Cheek Meat	9 @ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.	5 @ 5
Neck Bones	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Pork Hearts	7 @ 7
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Pork Tongues	14 @ 14
Slip Bones	6 @ 6
Tail Bones	7 @ 7
Brains	1 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Backfat	11 @ 11
Hams	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Calas	12 @ 12
Bellies	17 @ 17
Shoulders	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Choice Bologna	15 @ 15
Frankfurters	13 @ 13
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	11 @ 11
Tongue	14 @ 14
Minced Sausage, cloth parafine	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
New England Sausage	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Compressed Luncheon Sausage	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Special Compressed Ham	15 @ 15
Berliner Sausage	15 @ 15
Boneless Butts in casings	15 @ 15
Oxford Butts in casings	15 @ 15
Polish Sausage	15 @ 15
Country Smoked Sausage	15 @ 15
Farm Sausage	

May 9, 1914.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, May 6.

Monday's steer trade ruled active and 15c. higher; in fact, many sales showed 25c. advance over the low point the week before, the light run of 16,845 cattle enabling the selling contingent to force the issue and bring about one of those real old-time active markets, the like of which has not been seen during the past 60 days, and while all classes shared in the advance the demand was exceptionally good for well-fatted tidy weights and yearlings, although the heavy beevies met with an exceptionally good outlet, extreme top of the market being elevated to \$9.60 for several loads weighing 1,380 to 1,420 lbs. Tuesday's run of 2,350 cattle met with a good outlet, as is generally the case when Monday's run is moderate, and we sold quite a sprinkling of steers from near-by points that brought fully as much as they would have brought on the opening day of the week. Wednesday's run of cattle was again very moderate, receipts being estimated at 14,500, making a total of 33,500 for the first three days of the week as compared with 41,300 for the same period a week ago. The receipts are just about sufficient for the requirements of the trade.

Everything in the way of "she" stuff that is destined for the market within the near future should be shipped freely during the next two or three weeks; or, in other words, before the Southern "grassers" start moving marketward. We do not look for any big supply of the latter mentioned class of cattle, but under existing high prices it will not take much of a run to bring about a sharp decline and a decidedly wider spread in the values of "she" stuff than we are having at present.

Receipts of hogs on Wednesday estimated around 17,000, which was 7,000 to 8,000 less than generally looked for. General trade mostly 10c. higher. Bulk of the hogs sold largely in a range of \$8.50@8.60. Receipts have been considerably under expectations so far this week, and has had a tendency to strengthen values to the extent of 15@20c. At the same time the big packing concerns are very indifferent buyers and bearish in their views. The fact of the matter is that we have had very light hog receipts during the past thirty days, and even at that our market has worked lower, and we are of the opinion that a little increase in receipts the latter half of this month and through the forepart of June will cause prices to work quite a little lower than prevailing prices.

The week started out with renewed life and activity in sheep and lambs, scoring an advance on most grades of 10@15c. per cwt., but yesterday (Tuesday), while receipts were moderate, nothing excepting the light to medium-weight lambs met with strong favor, in many cases these varieties selling 10c. higher than the day before, while a very dull demand prevailed on the heavy lambs and all grades of sheep. Today's arrivals will likely number about 20,000 head, and early movements seem to forecast a steady market, as compared with yesterday's range. The following quotations, except on Colorado woolled lambs, apply to clipped stock: Good to choice lambs, \$7.25@7.65; poor to medium and heavy weights, \$6.75@7.20; culls, \$5.50@6; good to choice yearlings, \$6.40@6.75; medium fleshed and heavy weights, \$6@6.35; fair to best aged wethers, \$5.35@5.75; good to choice ewes, \$5.35@5.50; fancy prime heavy ewes, \$5.60@5.75; poor to medium, \$5@5.25; culls, \$4@4.50; Colorado woolled lambs, \$8.25@8.60.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner)

National Stock Yards, Ill., May 6.

Cattle receipts this week amounted to approximately 10,500 head, which included approximately 1,850 Southerners. Beef steers are generally about 15@25c. higher for the week.

The top price was paid today on two loads of 1,275-lb. steers, which brought \$9.10. Quality during the week was fair to good, with the bulk of the offerings moving in a range of \$8@9. Cows are about steady. Best ones topped at \$8, with the bulk of the offerings ranging from \$6.85@7.50. Heifers sold during the week, generally, 10@15c. higher. Full car loads of heifers brought as high as \$9. The bulk of the medium kinds sold from \$7.50@8, with the bulk of the good ones from \$8@9. The top vealers this week brought \$10.25. Today, however, the market is lower, with best ones bringing generally around \$9.50. Most of the quarantine receipts were made up of grass steers from Texas. These are strong to 10c. higher for the week. Yesterday the top price was made when one load of Texas steers brought \$8. Best offerings for the week brought \$7.65@7.90.

Approximately 41,900 hogs were on sale this week. The week opened with best mixed and butchers and light hogs selling around \$8.50, with the bulk at \$8.35@8.45. The market advanced steadily, and on Monday the high time was reached which was \$8.65, with the bulk at \$8.45@8.60. Yesterday there was a decline of about 5c., but today this decline was regained, and the top is back to the high time, \$8.65. Eastern order buyers were, as usual, very active, and trading at all times was good.

Sheep receipts amounted to approximately 9,000 head. Lambs, the most of which were clipped, sold about 25c. higher than last week. Very few wool lambs were on sale, these selling around \$8.25, for the best, while clipped ones today brought \$7.50, which is the high time for the week. However, only today the bulk of this kind was selling around \$7.25. Spring lambs which are strictly good readily brought \$9.25. Mutton sheep are 15@25c. higher. Offerings that were good sold at \$5.50. Very few of this kind was offered.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 5.

Cattle receipts in two days amount to 16,000 head, slightly less than same days last week. Fewer Colorados and a small increase in quarantine receipts are noted, and more of the natives are fit for killing than last week. Prices were strong to 10c. higher yesterday on killing grades, and average steady today, with some unevenness. Stockers and feeders furnish the features this week, with an advance of 10@25c., together with veal and stock calves, which are 25@50c. higher. Every one of the western markets exhibits a decrease in calf receipts in April, as compared with April last year, Chicago leading with a loss of 12,000, nearly 20 per cent. The figures indicate that not only in the beef raising districts is conservation of the calf crop being practiced, but in the dairy districts also. Prices of stockers and feeders are 30@50c. higher than a year ago, but country demand is much stronger this year, purchases here in April footing up 47,000 head, as compared with 35,000 in April last year. Kansas got 21,000 of the total in April this year, Missouri 13,000. These conditions indicate some progress toward getting back into cattle in the West. A train of pretty good grass cattle from South Texas is here today, from Col. Pryor's herd, which sold at \$7.50@7.65, a couple of loads of light ones at \$7.25. Good South Texas cattle sold here yesterday at \$7.75@7.95, which was 50@75c. above Ft. Worth valuation of the cattle. Near prime light weight natives sold at \$9 today, bulk of the natives \$7.70@8.60, most of the cows \$6@7.25, heifers \$7@8.75, best veals \$10, stockers and feeders \$6.75@8.35, choice Colorado fed steers yesterday and today at \$8.25@8.75.

Hogs regained 10@15c. of recent losses yesterday, and the market is steady today. Receipts are 11,000, top \$8.42½, bulk \$8.25@8.40. Packers are determined to get their

droves in May somewhere around \$8, but absence of the swelling in receipts expected this month will prevent them from realizing their desires. So far, receipts no increase over the run in April, and average weight is lighter than a year ago, 197 lbs. last week, 216 lbs. a year ago.

Colorado lambs have suddenly dropped out of the quotations, a few medium lambs yesterday at \$8 comprising the offerings so far this week. Texas muttons are 15@35c. higher this week, good gains being made both yesterday and today, goats also higher. Texas wethers sold at \$5.35@5.60 today, yearlings \$6, ewes \$5, goats worth \$3.25@4. Receipts are 5,000 today, and moderate receipts are in sight for the balance of the week.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., May 5.

A very noticeable feature of the cattle market of late has been the seeming inability of packers to hold prices down, and although supplies have been on a par with a year ago the trend of values has been steadily upward. Naturally the choicer grades are favored and prime yearlings have sold up to \$9, the best of the heavy cattle selling at \$8.95 today. Bulk of the fair to good 1,000 to 1,400-lb. cattle sell around \$8.20@8.60 and the common to fair warmed up and short fed grades are going at \$7.60@8.10 and on down. Quality of the cattle continues very good, the demand from all sources is broad and there is a strong, healthy undertone to the general trade. This also extends to the cows and heifers, and prices for these are the best of the season. Choice heifers sold up to \$8.50 today, and the big bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is going at a spread of \$6.50@7.50, with canners and cutters at from \$4@6.00. Veal calves are right back to the high point of the year \$8.50@10.50, and there is a broad outlet and a strong market for bulls, stags, etc., poor heavy to choice light grades going at a range of \$5.50@7.50.

Although there has been an apparently weak undertone to the market for hogs, and both packers and shippers have demonstrated their bearish designs on the trade there has been no very material decline in values, and the hogs are selling in pretty much the same notches as a week ago. Weight does not cut so much of a figure as quality, and both heavy and light loads, as well as butcher grades, are selling at the top figures with common heavy, as well as inferior underweight loads, at the bottom. Demand seems to be broad despite the weaker undertone, and an early clearance is effected nearly every day. There were about 8,500 hogs here today and they sold a shade higher than Monday. Tops brought \$8.32 as against \$8.35 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around \$8.25@8.30 as against \$8.25@8.35 one week ago.

The rather moderate marketing of sheep and lambs of late has tended to strengthen the market, especially for lambs, and they are right back where they were a week or ten days ago. Mutton grades have also met with more favor lately, and the general tone to the market has shown improvement. Buying by the packers is reasonably active, and there is enough competition from feeder buyers for the thin and half fat stuff to make a good, healthy trade most of the time. Fat lambs, woolled, are quoted at \$7.60@8.30; shorn, \$6.40@8.10; yearlings, \$6.80@7.40; wethers, \$6.25@6.85, and ewes \$6@8.60.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 4, 1914.

	Sheep and	Beefs. Calves.	Lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,604	7,038	2,301	5,548
Jersey City	4,387	5,331	16,704	22,960
Central Union	2,218	505	9,258	—
Lehigh Valley	1,882	310	3,688	—
Scattering	—	132	—	4,885
Totals	10,086	13,316	31,951	33,393
Totals last week	10,314	14,638	31,862	31,988

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, May 8.—Market quiet. Western steam, \$10.25; Middle West, \$10.15@10.25; city steam, 9½c.; refined, Continent, \$10.60; South American, \$11.30; Brazil, kegs, \$12.30; compound, 8½@8½c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, May 8.—Sesame oil, fabrique, — fr.; edible, — fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 86 fr.; edible, 113 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 71½ fr.; edible, 93½ fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, May 8.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 112s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, 105s.; shoulders, square, 53s.; New York, 50s. 6d.; picnic, 50s.; hams, long, 66s. 6d.; American cut, 64s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 61s.; long clear, 65s. 6d.; short backs, 61s.; bellies, clear, 63s. Lard, spot prime, 49s. 6d. American refined contract September, 51s.; 28-lb. boxes, 50s. Lard (Hamburg), 50½ marks. Tallow, prime city, 32s. 3d.; choice, 34s. 9d. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 66s. 3d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 31s. 3d. @34s.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The provision market was a little easier on light trading. Demand was light and support was absent.

Stearine.

Trading continues quiet for both nearby and forward delivery. Prices are steady at 8½c.

Tallow.

The market is quiet and steady at 6¾c. for city, and 6½c. for specials.

Cottonseed Oil.

Trade was more active and prices lower. The decline caught some stop orders, and offerings became heavy as former declined.

Market closed 10 points decline to 1 advance. Sales, 2,250 bbls. Spot oil, \$7@7.17. Crude, Southeast, \$6.20@6.33. Closing quotations on futures: May, \$7.13@7.15; June, \$7.25@7.26; July, \$7.33@7.34; August, \$7.43 @7.44; September, \$7.49@7.51; October, \$7.10@7.20; November, \$6.60@6.85; December, \$6.50@6.75; good off oil, \$6.90@7.15; off oil, \$6.80@7.15; red off oil, \$6.70@7.10; winter oil, \$7.20@8.25; summer white oil, \$7.20 @8.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, May 1.—Hog market slow and steady. Bulk of prices, \$8.60@8.65; light, \$8.45@8.67½; mixed, \$8.40@8.67½; heavy, \$8.20@8.65; rough heavy, \$8.20@8.35; Yorkers, \$8.60@8.67½; pigs, \$7.40@8.40; cattle slow and weak; beeves, \$7.25@9.50; cows and heifers, \$3.70@8.60; Texas steers, \$7.10@8.15; stockers and feeders, \$5.60@8.30; Western, \$7.10@8.10. Sheep market steady; native, \$5.10@5.75; Western, \$5.10@5.80; yearlings, \$5.60@5.75; lambs, \$6.10@6.40; Western, \$6.10@7.75.

Sioux City, May 8.—Hogs steady, at \$8.30 @8.40.

St. Louis, May 8.—Hogs higher, at \$8.50 @8.75.

Buffalo, May 8.—Hogs steady; on sale 4,800 at \$8.95 @9.

Kansas City, May 8.—Hogs steady at \$8@8.50.

South Omaha, May 8.—Hogs steady at \$8.32½@8.40.

St. Joseph, May 8.—Hogs steady at \$8.35 @8.50.

Louisville, May 8.—Hogs steady at \$8.50 @8.65.

Indianapolis, May 8.—Hogs higher at \$8.60 @8.75.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	100	9,000	3,500	S. & S. Co.	6,163	10,900	9,824
Kansas City	100	500	—	Armour & Co.	6,517	17,700	19,694
Omaha	100	7,000	—	Swift & Co.	6,377	11,700	17,976
St. Louis	500	3,000	—	Morris & Co.	4,770	7,600	9,299
St. Joseph	100	2,100	200	Hammond Co.	1,884	5,400	—
Sioux City	300	3,000	300	Libby, McNeill & Libby	668	—	—
St. Paul	200	1,400	50	Anglo-American Prov. Co.	770	5,100	—
Oklahoma City	—	200	—				
Fort Worth	1,600	1,000	1,300				
Milwaukee	1,515	—	—				
Denver	100	300	1,300				
Louisville	—	306	—				
Cudahy	—	300	—				
Indianapolis	250	2,000	—				
Pittsburgh	—	1,500	1,000				
Cincinnati	198	2,179	484				
Buffalo	100	4,800	4,000				
Cleveland	20	1,000	600				
New York	477	2,285	4,037				

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	17,600	25,000	20,000	Armour & Co.	2,381	8,645	6,615
Kansas City	8,400	7,500	11,000	Swift & Co.	2,248	6,459	7,201
Omaha	3,200	7,000	5,500	Morris & Co.	2,796	5,699	9,534
St. Louis	3,400	7,400	900	Cudahy Packing Co.	2,222	6,165	10,337
St. Joseph	1,300	2,300	3,000	Morris & Co.	2,410	5,853	6,258
Sioux City	1,800	2,000	600	Blount	53	698	—
St. Paul	1,500	5,000	300	M. Rice	20	1,224	—
Oklahoma City	100	400	—	Butchers	254	937	62
Fort Worth	4,700	900	4,000				
Milwaukee	25	1,800	—				
Denver	1,500	1,000	2,000				
Louisville	—	2,628	—				
Wichita	—	31	—				
Indianapolis	800	2,000	—				
Pittsburgh	2,000	10,000	6,500				
Cincinnati	—	5,190	—				
Buffalo	3,600	19,200	15,200				
Cleveland	1,000	4,000	10,000				
New York	3,098	11,340	12,965				

TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1914.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,500	10,000	17,000	Morris & Co.	1,558	3,336	3,738
Kansas City	2,500	11,000	5,600	Swift & Co.	836	3,192	3,825
Omaha	8,800	8,000	7,600	Armour & Co.	1,430	2,790	3,670
St. Louis	3,000	10,200	1,700	St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	458	—	—
St. Joseph	2,200	4,500	1,500	J. H. Belz Provision Co.	—	886	—
Sioux City	1,500	3,000	200	Hill Packing Co.	—	1,189	—
St. Paul	1,500	7,000	500	East Side Packing Co.	133	1,587	—
Oklahoma City	400	500	—	Krey Packing Co.	—	1,048	—
Fort Worth	4,000	1,500	1,800	Carondelet Packing Co.	9	286	41
Milwaukee	400	1,025	100	Sartorius Provision Co.	—	403	—
Denver	1,300	1,900	500	Others	749	22,371	1,627

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 2, 1914:

CATTLE.

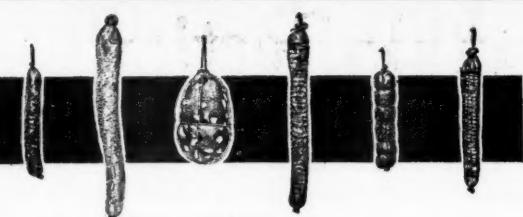
Chicago	21,000			Chicago	28,233		
Kansas City	7,500			Kansas City	12,596		
Omaha	9,000			Omaha	12,583		
St. Louis	1,600			St. Joseph	3,514		
St. Joseph	1,200			Cudahy	656		
Sioux City	1,200			Sioux City	3,415		
St. Paul	1,000			South St. Paul	3,472		
Oklahoma City	800			New York and Jersey City	10,086		
Fort Worth	800			Fort Worth	7,764		
Milwaukee	50	8,338	150	Philadelphia	3,058		
Denver	2,700	600	200	Pittsburgh	1,546		
Louisville	1,916	—	—	Denver	1,143		
Detroit	2,000	—	—	Oklahoma City	3,298		
Cudahy	300	—	—	Cincinnati	2,810		
Wichita	870	—	—				
Indianapolis	1,250	7,000	1,000				
Pittsburgh	3,000	—	—				
Cincinnati	3,716	—	—				
Buffalo	100	1,600	3,000				
Cleveland	60	2,000	800				
New York	1,478	5,237	6,737				

HOGS.

Chicago	17,000			Kansas City	33,658		
Kansas City	5,200	6,000	5,200	Omaha	39,329		
Omaha	8,000	—	—	St. Joseph	24,613		
St. Louis	1,300	7,700	1,600	Cudahy	3,543		
St. Joseph	700	3,000	1,200	Sioux City	15,130		
Sioux City	3,700	4,000	1,000	Ottumwa	8,200		
St. Paul	1,300	6,000	100	Cedar Rapids	4,757		
Milwaukee	1,152	—	—	South St. Paul	19,659		
Louisville	1,900	—	—	New York and Jersey City	33,393		
Detroit	5,000	—	—	Fort Worth	8,742		
Cudahy	600	—	—	Philadelphia	5,143		
Wichita	1,908	—	—	Pittsburgh	6,584		
Indianapolis	4,000	—	—	Denver	5,499		
Cincinnati	500	3,278	500	Oklahoma City	16,400		
Buffalo	100	1,000	4,000	Cincinnati	9,632		
Cleveland	—	2,000	—				
New York	1,322	1,684	2,798				

SHEEP.

Chicago	12,000			Kansas City	42,597		
Kansas City	1,000	3,000	1,000	Omaha	25,939		
Omaha	175	7,000	5,500	St. Joseph	22,978		
St. Louis	1,100	5,000	550	Cudahy	513		
St. Joseph	200	2,500	1,500	Sioux City	2,802		
Sioux City	200	5,800	900	South St. Paul	2,604		
Fort Worth	3,000	2,000	7,000	New York and Jersey City	31,951		
Pittsburgh	—	—	—	Fort Worth	10,861		
Denver	—	—	—	Philadelphia	7,813		
Oklahoma City	700	600	600	Pittsburgh	3,947		
St. Paul	1,300	5,000	600	Denver	1,316		
Oklahoma City	700	600	—	Oklahoma City	535		



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This ingenious device is another reason why the V. B. P. maintains its position as

THE WORLD'S BEST SLICER

THE CAUSE *OF LOSS* { What causes the Greatest Leakage in your Meat Department?
The accumulation of odd ends of Bacon, Butts of Ham, pieces of Sausage, etc.
These you generally put one side and sell off at Half the Cost to get rid of them.

THE REMEDY { By using the "I.M.G." attachment in conjunction with the "V.B.P." Slicer no ends remain.
You cut your Meats to absolutely the finish leaving a perfect slice.
LOSS OF PROFITS FROM END PIECES ENTIRELY ELIMINATED.

WRITE FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF THIS WONDERFUL ATTACHMENT TO

U. S. SLICING MACHINE CO., 213-231 Institute Place, CHICAGO, ILL.

The ONLY FIRM handling BERKEL'S IMPROVED PATENTS

Duncan & Condon have purchased the meat market of J. Stoutenbergh at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

John Cleis's meat market at New Orleans, La., has been destroyed by fire.

J. A. Farrell and H. McCaulley have purchased the Stedwell meat market at Grand Junction, Ia.

Mrs. J. A. Swanton has opened a new market at East Lake, Ala.

May & Hall have dissolved partnership in the meat business at Kingsley, Ia.

Frank Danahy is erecting a meat market at Glens Falls, N. Y.

Albert Werdenschlag, a butcher at 504 West 148th street, New York, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of \$411 and assets \$84.

The meat firm of Werner & Pfaff at Camden, N. Y., has been dissolved. J. Werner will continue the business.

C. J. Fisher has opened his new meat market at Geneva, N. Y.

E. R. Potter & Son have opened a new meat market at Spencer, Mass.

J. R. McGuinness has purchased the meat market of C. W. Durfee at Rutland, Vt.

C. Richard has opened a new meat and grocery store at Graniteville, Mass.

C. Benjamin will open a new market at Marlborough, N. Y.

The City Meat Market at New Philadelphia, O., has been purchased by G. Getz.

J. T. Gieseley, of Aliceville, Kan., is to open a meat market at Ottawa, Kan.

C. W. Elliott has engaged in the meat business at Belleville, Kan.

C. Duley and D. Sawtell have purchased the City Meat Market at Preston, Kan.

The Summitview Grocery & Meat Company has been incorporated at North Yakima, Wash., with a capital stock of \$25,000.

E. Lievrance has purchased the fish market of Frank Payne at Ellensburg, Wash.

Dominic Hajek has opened a new butcher shop at Verdigre, Neb.

R. Orth has sold out his meat business at Belvedere, Neb.

Leo Glahn has established himself in the meat business at Johnson, Neb.

Morey & Crittenden have engaged in the meat business at Franklin, Neb.

The meat market of Hynek Brothers at Humboldt, Neb., has been destroyed by fire. Everitt Hunt has purchased the interest of his partner in the meat business at Union, Neb.

D. C. Moore is about to engage in the meat business at Kearney, Neb.

A. F. Lowe has sold out his butcher shop at Beemer, Neb.

Alfred Allstrup has sold his interest in the meat market of Derleth & Allstrup at Ashland, Neb.

S. S. Fox has purchased the meat and grocery business of W. P. Roberts at 1107 South Hill street, Los Angeles, Cal.

A. E. Murphy, the meat and grocery dealer at Huntington Beach, Cal., is reported to have sustained a fire loss.

The Havre Meat & Grocery Company has succeeded to the business of Aldridge, Larson & Bargudine at Havre, Mont.

J. A. Bartley has purchased the meat business of P. T. Banghart at Alma, Mich.

Wm. Armentrout has purchased the meat business of Hoffman & Woods at Pullman, Wash.

MAY VARY SIZE OF LABELS.

The federal meat inspection authorities have issued notice permitting the use of various sizes of lithographed labels on tin or metal containers without submitting each size for approval. The notice says:

When metal containers are prepared in various sizes bearing lithograph labels similar in every respect except as to size, it will only be necessary to submit to the Washington office for approval sections of the container bearing the smallest size label. This ruling is subject to the further condition that the increase in the size of labels on larger containers will be proportionate, so that essential features (such as the name of ingredients, where required) will be in the same proportion to the balance of the label on large containers as on those smaller in size.

In addition to the small size submitted for approval one copy of each size should be furnished to the inspector in charge, who will, if the labels conform to the requirements above outlined, mark them with the same number as assigned by the Washington office to the approved copy, adding to such numbers serial letters, such as 248-A, 248-B, 248-C, etc. The inspector in charge will make a notation concerning the serial letters assigned on both approved copies intended for his files.

The above ruling applies only to lithograph labels on metal containers and is made for the purpose of preventing an unnecessary increase in files.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zauu.)

New York, May 7.—Wholesale prices for green and S. P. pork cuts in New York City are as follows: Pork loins, 17@18c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 14c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; green rib bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 14c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½c.

Western prices as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 17c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 15@16c.; do., 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½@15c.; frozen pork loins, 14½@15c.; skinned shoulders, 12½c.; boneless, butts, 15@15½c.; Boston butts, 13½c.; lean trimmings, 13½c.; regular trimmings, 9c.; spare ribs, 12c.; neck bones, 4c.; kidneys, 6@7c.; livers, 3@4c.; tails, 8c.; snouts, 6c.; ears, 3c.

Tierre goods: S. P. ribs (half sheets), \$31 @32; S. P. pig tongues, 12½c.; pig tails, \$23.

Albert Werdenschlag, of No. 504 West 148th street, employed as a butcher, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$411 and assets of \$84.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York for the week ending May 2, 1914, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 12.62 cents; imported beef, 11.23 cents per pound.

The local wholesale trade has profited by the war excitement to the extent of some pretty big orders for provisioning war vessels and supply ships sailing for Mexican waters. The subsidence of the war excitement this week caused the cancellation of some government orders, however, a 1,200,000 pound beef order being reduced to 500,000 pounds in one instance.

Joseph Raimondi, who filled animal bladders with ether and turpentine and attached fuses to them, so his heavily insured butcher shop, at No. 435 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, would catch fire while he was miles away, was convicted of arson in the second degree in Judge Roy's part of the County Court in Brooklyn this week, and may get from twelve to twenty-five years in Sing Sing.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending Saturday, May 2, 1914: Meat.—Manhattan, 2,862 lbs.; Brooklyn, 22,825 lbs.; total, 25,087 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 36,890 lbs.; Brooklyn, 838 lbs.; total, 37,728 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 3,555 lbs.; Queens, 4 lbs.; total, 3,559 lbs.

It is reported that for their produce department Armour & Company have secured a lease of the five-story building recently occupied by the Rock Island Butter Company at the corner of Greenwich and Duane streets. The property is to be thoroughly overhauled, and fitted up with all the accessories of a first-class, butter, cheese, egg and poultry house. It will take a month or more to complete the changes.

The annual stockholders meeting of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association will be held on Thursday evening of this week at 8 o'clock at Maennerchor Hall, in East Fifty-sixth street. This is always a great event for the New York retailers who are stockholders in this association, which is so efficiently run and so prosperous. President George Thomson will preside at the meeting, and Secretary Herman Schlosser will read his annual report, announcing the annual dividend and premiums paid to members.

The West Side Branch, United Master Butchers, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Jacob Weil; first vice-president, Louis E. Beckmann; second vice-president, Benj. Weiss; treasurer, Jac. Mandelbaum; financial secretary, W. C.

Hanauer; secretary, Albert Rieger; trustee, Dan Hecht. President Dan Hecht, after serving two terms, refused re-election.

COLOMBIA AS MEAT SUPPLY SOURCE.

(Continued from page 17.)

has the land been devoted to grazing. All the northern coastal region—that land situated between the foothills of the great mountain ranges and the Caribbean Sea, called "llanos"—probably holds forth greater promise of large development in this respect than any other section of Colombia, for the reason that its lands are eminently suited to the purpose and the further important fact that its numerous rivers make it accessible to the two most important seaports of the republic—Barranquilla and Cartagena.

In this district the low lands are covered with grass all the year round and the higher lands are also green for most of the year with the exception of January, February and March, which are the driest months of the season. These "llanos" are covered with Para and Guinea grasses, and the lands used for grazing are said to last for many years with an occasional cleaning and burning and a few months' rest during the rainy season. It is stated that 1½ acres will easily support one animal all the year round.

As to the methods practiced in the industry at the present time, it can be stated that practically no care is given to the animals, one man taking care of a very large herd; cows drop their calves in the open; salt is given the animals infrequently, not oftener than once a month; and diseases are said to prevail among them to some extent, such as ticks, grubs and blackleg.

The cattle now produced are not large, averaging only 700 to 800 pounds, but it is thought that the breed could be much improved by importation from the United States. It takes 5 to 6 years for an animal to reach maturity; the percentage of calves that live is said to be high; and if the dry season is not too long continued there is plenty of water to maintain them properly. The prices obtained per head for calves is \$10 to \$12, for cows \$22 to \$26, and a full-grown steer of good size will bring from \$40 to \$55, according to the market in which it is offered for sale. Nearly all the large cities of the country constitute the several markets for the cattle. There are at present no packinghouses or refrigerating plants devoted to the industry. Good grazing land in the "llanos" can be obtained for \$1 to \$25 per acre, the price depending entirely on the size of the tract bought and its nearness to the coast or a navigable river.

In conclusion it can be said that if packinghouses and refrigerating plants could be established at Barranquilla and Cartagena it would immediately encourage a closer attention to improved breeding, would stimulate those already engaged in the industry to greater efforts, and would result in drawing into the business many foreigners who have evinced an interest in the matter, but who have hesitated to take it up on account of the lack of such facilities.

J-M PURE CORK SHEETS cut refrigerating cost 23%

Here's the proof.

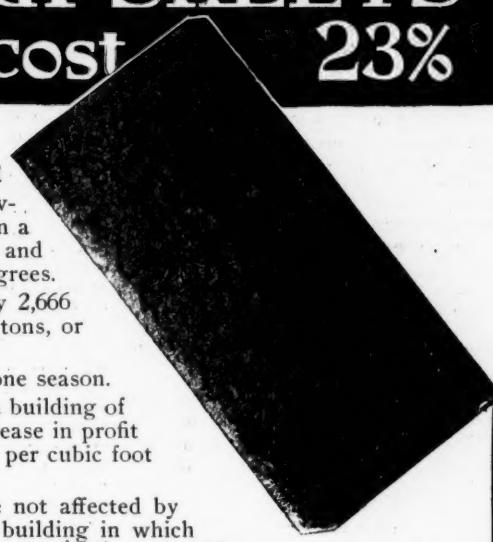
After a few years' service a building with an exposed area of 40,000 sq. ft., insulated in the old way with mill shavings, usually requires 3,500 tons of refrigeration to maintain a temperature of 30 degrees during the eight Spring, Summer and Fall months when the average outside temperature is 80 degrees.

Insulated with J-M Pure Cork Sheets it requires only 2,666 tons to keep the temperature at 30 deg. A saving of 833 tons, or 23.8% of refrigeration.

At 50c. per ton this represents a saving of \$416.50 in one season.

And the increase in storage capacity made possible in a building of this size by J-M Pure Cork Sheets means an additional increase in profit of \$1,320.00 for the same term, figuring storage space at 8c. per cubic foot per season.

Unlike old-fashioned insulation, J-M Cork Sheets, are not affected by moisture—never rot or crumble—and last as long as the building in which they are installed. And they are approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. **Write Nearest Branch for Full Particulars.**



H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.



Manufacturers of Sheet and Granulated Cork; Hair Felt; Mineral Wool;

Albany
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Chicago
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Roofings; Pipe Coverings; Packings;
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2193

CHILE NEGLECTS MEAT PRODUCTION.

Stock raising in Chile does not seem to be keeping pace with the general development of the country, reports Consul Alfred A. Winslow, from Valparaiso, owing largely to the fact that better use can be made of the land, since beef cattle can be brought in from Argentina cheaply. Then the ravages of tuberculosis, carbuncles, fever, etc., and the large number of deaths during droughts in unirrigated sections of the country tend to make the business unprofitable.

According to the statistics published in 1906 there were 698,880 horses and mules, 2,477,064 cattle, 2,405,584 sheep, 461,908 goats, and 287,614 hogs in Chile; while according to the latest published figures, which cover 1912, there were 661,923 horses and mules, 1,760,272 cattle, 4,168,572 sheep, 272,218 goats, and 165,676 hogs. This decline is in the face of the fact that the imports of cattle for the six years ending with 1912 amounted to more than 501,000 head of cattle, of which Argentina supplied fully 96 per cent.

It would seem that with Chile's favorable climate and abundant grazing lands at least sufficient cattle should be raised to supply the home markets. It could doubtless be done, and more too, if provision were made for feeding during the dry part of

some seasons and during the winter months in some sections of the country.

It seems to be the custom to let the cattle shift for themselves, with the result that many die and others become so weak that tuberculosis and carbuncle work havoc year after year. It is estimated that 30 per cent. of the cattle of the country die of contagious diseases, and there has been no organized effort as yet in Chile to meet these conditions, but of late these matters have been given more attention than before.

Chile contains 187,148,466 acres, of which 23,323,888 acres are suitable for cultivation. Of this 3,048,429 acres are under cultivation, of which but 1,433,758 acres were seeded, 1,391,865 acres were in tame pastures, and 782,649 acres were devoted to tame hay, mostly alfalfa. About 20 per cent. of the uncultivated portion of the country is suitable for grazing, and most of this for only a portion of the year.

North of Santiago droughts are common, and south of Valdivia the winters are damp and cold, so that these portions of the country are not profitable grazing lands under the present methods. Much of this land might be made available by irrigating the northern belt and providing shelter for stock in the south; otherwise it is not probable that Chile will be able to raise sufficient

stock for home consumption.

Consul Winslow believes that American interests might secure a greater portion of Chile's imports of preserved beef and meat extracts than is indicated by the following figures for 1912 (the latest data available): Salt beef—total imports 16,654 pounds, from United States, 14,432 pounds; preserved beef—total imports 248,083 pounds, from United States, 8,129 pounds; meat extract—total imports 9,756 pounds, from United States, nil.

PHILADELPHIA PACKERS PLAY BALL.

On May 12, at Essington, Pa., the Philadelphia pork packers and provision brokers will have a baseball game, followed by a supper. The packers are captained by "Dick" Dickinson, of Burk's, and the team includes Fred Pfund, Louis Burk, Fred and Gus Vogt, and others well known among the trade. "Cal" Favorite, of the Independent Provision Company, is leading the brokers, among whom are representatives of Fairbank's and Proctor & Gamble, Charlie Payne, Bob Bolling and others.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.

DAVID MAYER,

WHOLESALE COMMISSION DEALER IN
ARGENTINE, AUSTRALIAN AND DOMESTIC
529 and 531 WEST STREET, West Washington Market, NEW YORK.

TELEPHONE, 997-998 CHELSEA.

Branches—42 to 48 Grace Avenue, West Washington Market, N. Y.; 12th Ave. and 131st St., New York City; 152 and 154 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
REFERENCES—NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, N. Y. CITY; MECHANICS BANK, CENTRAL BRANCH, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers	\$7.75@9.25
Poor to fair native steers	6.50@7.70
Oxen and steers	5.50@7.85
Bulls	5.50@7.85
Cows	5.50@7.85
Good to choice native steers one year ago	7.85@8.85

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, com. to choice, per 100 lbs.	7.00@10.50
Live calves, Western, per 100 lbs.	—@—
Live veal calves, buttermilks and fed, per 100 lbs.	6.00@ 6.50
Live veal calves, culs	5.50@ 7.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, heavy, unshorn	@ 8.25
Live lambs, common to good, unshorn	7.00@ 8.25
Live lambs, clipped	7.50@ 7.65
Live sheep, ewes, clipped	4.25@ 5.25
Live sheep, wethers, clipped, per 100 lbs.	@ 6.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 9.20
Hogs, medium	@ 9.20
Hogs, 110 lbs.	@ 9.30
Pigs	@ 9.30
Rough	8.20@ 8.30

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native heavy	13 1/2@14
Choice, native light	13 @13 1/2
Native, common to fair	12 1/2@13

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	13 1/2@14
Choice native light	13 @13 1/2
Native, common to fair	12 1/2@13
Choice Western, heavy	@13
Choice Western, light	@12 1/2
Common to fair Texas	@12
Good to choice heifers	@12 1/2
Common to fair heifers	11 1/2@12
Choice cows	@11 1/2
Common to fair cows	10 1/2@11
Fleshy bologna bulls	@11

BEEF CUTS.

Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	15 @16 1/2
No. 2 ribs	13 1/2@14 1/2
No. 3 ribs	11 1/2@12 1/2
No. 1 loins	15 @16 1/2
No. 2 loins	13 1/2@14 1/2
No. 3 loins	11 1/2@12 1/2
No. 1 hinds and ribs	14 @14 1/2
No. 2 hinds and ribs	13 1/2@14 1/2
No. 3 hinds and ribs	12 1/2@14 1/2
No. 1 rounds	12 1/2@13
No. 2 rounds	11 1/2@12
No. 3 rounds	10 1/2@11
No. 1 chuck	11 1/2@12
No. 2 chuck	10 1/2@11
No. 3 chuck	9 1/2@10

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	
Veals, county dressed, per lb.	
Western calves, choice	
Western calves, fair to good	
Western calves, common	
Grassers and buttermilks	

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@11%
Hogs, 150 lbs.	@11%
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@12%
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@12%
Pigs	@12%

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	18 @20
Lambs, choice	@16 1/2
Lambs, good	@15
Lambs, medium to good	@14
Sheep, choice	@12
Sheep, medium to good	@11
Sheep, culs	@ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@16 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@16
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@15 1/2
Smoked picnics, light	@13 1/2
Smoked picnics, heavy	@13
Smoked shoulders	@13

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@ .26
No. 2 skins	@ .24
No. 3 skins	@ .14
Branded skins	@ .18
Ticky skins	@ .18
No. 1 B. M. skins	@ .24
No. 2 B. M. skins	@ .22
No. 1, 12 1/2-14	@ .28
No. 2, 12 1/2-14	@ .25
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14	@ .24
No. 2 B. M., 2 1/2-14	@ .20
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@ .28
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@ .27
No. 1 B. M. kips	@ .20
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	@ .37
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	@ .35
Branded kips	@ .10
Heavy branded kips	@ .25
Ticky kips	@ .15
Heavy tacky kips	@ .20

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	
Dry-picked, avg. per lb.	@20
Chickens—	
Broilers, in bbls., fancy	30 @40
Roasting	17 @21
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	@19
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	15 1/2@16
Fowl—bbls.—	
Western, northerly, dry-pkd., 4 lbs. avg.	@17
Southern and S. W., dry-pick., 4 lbs. avg.	@17
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	@14
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	4.00@4.25

LIVE POULTRY.

Broilers	36 @42
Fowls, via freight, choice	@17 1/2
Fowls, via express	@17 1/2
Roosters, old and young	11 @11 1/2
Ducks, West. and So., per lb.	@14
Geees, per lb., South. and West.	10 @11
Guineas, each	@35

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	26 1/2@26 1/2
Creamery, Firsts	24 @26
Process, Extras	20 @21
Process, Firsts	18 @19

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago	@ 2.60
Bone meal, steamed, per ton	21.00 @21.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	25.00 @28.00
Hoop meal, per unit, Chicago	@ 2.70
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	@ 3.20
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York	@ 3.35
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 2.20
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	25.00 @26.00
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. New York	3.30 and 10c.
Chicago, prompt	3.10 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	7.00 @ 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York	nominal
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos-Lime, c. f. f. Charleston and New-port News	3.40 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	nominal
Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar. 25%	2.67 1/2@ 2.70
Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar. 25%	@ 2.85
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	3.75 @ 4.00

SALTPETRE.

Crude	4 1/2 @ 5
Refined—Granulated	@ 5
Crystals	3 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Powdered	@ 5 1/2

